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BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 27 1905

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MASSACHUSETES PLOUVIMAN WENGLAND AND AGRIGULTURE Scial Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO. Publishers and Proprietors.

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Correspondence from practical farmers, giving the results of their experience, is solicited. Letters should be signed with the writer's real name, in full, which will be printed or not, as the writer may

THE PLOUGHMAN offers great advantages to advec-tisers. Its circulation is large and among the most active and intelligent portion of the community. Entered as second-class mail matter.

Shall We Raise Potatoes.

Throughout the whole of New England, farmers have planned to plant as large an acreage of potatoes as was planted last year. Indeed, in some instances it has been the

sold choice Hebron potatoes for twenty-five cents per bushel, and gave the aacks with the potatoes. Many sold for less or shipped on commission and received about twenty cents. The result, at that time, was to increase other crops, especially corn, to the neglect of potatoes. It now seems necessary to learn the lessery area and retaining them for seed. The ear should merely be marked and then left until fully ripeaced. It can then be distinguished from the other cars by the string previously tied to it. sary to learn the lesson over again. It may be doubted if the dairyman who has a fairly good corn soil can ever afford to depend upon the potato as a money crop. His need for all the feed he can produce, and the unformity and high oil and protein content, sary to learn the lesson over again. It may certainty of making a fair thing out of potention of the farm force to the grains and grasses. We have hardly begun to understand the possibilities of grass as a farm crop. The dairyman can searcely afford to be carried away from his specialty by the success of some fortunate potato grower.

The general farmer, i. e., the man engaged in mixed farming, may well some potential and the possibilities of grass as a farm crop. The dairyman can searcely afford to be carried away from his specialty by the success of some fortunate potato grower.

The general farmer, i. e., the man engaged in mixed farming, may well some potential and that portion of the field that has been planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to spend so much time on the selection of that are planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed as on that which we desire to plant for our special with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed as on that which we desire to plant for our special with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed planted with this carefully selected seed, but we do not need to seed planted with the selection of that seed as on that which we do not need to seed planted with

would induce her to drink for several meals and began to look very thin. After a little she began to sip a little new warm milk, and now after a week she will drink about a quart to a feed, but no more, and is very lank. As the calf is two months old this is

lank. As the calf is two months old this is a very small ration.

The calf has not scoured badly but simply seemed to have sickened of milk. I can attribute the trouble to no other cause than overfeeding. If any one knows any other reason for the calf refusing to drink, I should be very glad to hear it.

Rutland County, Vt. E. M. Pikk.

Improving the Corn Crop.

The testing of seed corn is very important and no farmer should plant seed of doubtful germinating quality. Good seed should give a test of ninety-five per cent. or above and show vigorous germination. When purchasing seed corn, the farmer should insist on its being shipped in the ear. It may be difficult to get it from our seedsmen at this time, but they must be educated to the fact that the scoop-shovel method of selecting seed corn is not the method desired by farmers. Practically all the seed corn will soon be put on the market in the ear, as the time has arrived when the corn growers will insist on having their

Throughout the whole of New England, farmers have planned to plant as large an acreage of potatoes as was planted last year. Indeed, in some instances it has been the avowed purpose to very largely increase the crop area planted. With this object in view, much land was plowed last fall for this season's potato crop. And we are now asking ourselves if we shall use it for that purpose or for growing some other, and perhaps more profitable crop.

The potato market is in a condition from which lessons may easily be learned. It passes without comment, that the wholesale price to the grower is below the point of profit.

No question but that last season's crop gave the country an oversupply of marketable tabers. With the present consumptive demands, an average yield without much rof from as large an acreage as was planted last year means more potatoes than the cities can use at profitable prices. With this acreage, the only chance for profit is from supplying some special trade or from a total or partial failure over a large part of the potato-growing sections of the country.

With these conditions before us, potato growing on an increased scale becomes a game of chance. Is it wise to take that chance and gamble with the potato crop? Can we afford to neglect some other crops which give a sure, though sometimes small, profit for the doubtful chance of making a big gain out of the potato crop.

It has not been many years since practically the same condition existed which confronts us now. At that time, the writer sold choice Hebron potatoes for twenty-five cents per bushel, and gave the sacks with the potatoes. Many sold for less or shipped in this way.

The greatest immediate improvement in the corn growers will insist on having their seed corn will sone be arrived or profit in the corn growers will insist on having their seed corn will sone be procable to profit in the corn growers will insist on having their seed corn will insist on having their seed corn will insist on having their seed corn will insist on having t tled to it.

we will have valuable ourn for our seed patch the following year. The corn for the general crop should be also selected from that portion of the field that has been planted with this carefully selected seed.

in mixed farming, may well plan to grow some potatoes each year. He should have a well-defined system of work and stick to it regardless of the ups and downs of the market. As a branch of the business, potatoes will pay some profit most years, and occasionally there will be a season of good prices.

The man who is well adapted to making a specialty of potato farming and who is prepared to meet all the conditions and content with a small per-bushel profit, may well star in the fact is there is no professional ditcher one can hire," is heard from time to time and especially during a flooded season like the present. My good friends don't look for a "professional," for I have learned that only ordinary intelligence is required, or that possessed by any leval-

The man who is well adapted to making a specialty of potato farming and who is prepared to meet all the conditions and content with a small per-bushel proft, may well stay in the business.

There is one thing sure, which it will be well for all of us to remember, that is, if we can succeed in lowering the cost of production so that it shall average twenty-five cents per bushel, we shall, by that act, fix the average wholesale price at, or near, thirty-five cents. This is a profit of forty per cent. above cost. If farmers think the buyer will long stand more than that, they yet have some things to learn in business maters.

One of Maine's most practical farmers and successful dairymen sounded a note of warming two years ago, which, if it had been heeded, would have added thousands to farmers incomes last season: "Don't be footied with potato talk. Plant corn, sow grain, raise clover and foed cows. Let the mail et farmers and specialists grow the pointnes." This is sound advice today. Meine.

E. C. Dow.

Don't Overfeed the Calvea.

As much harm comes from overfe ding calves as from feeding too little; this they writer has proved by experience. Having a fine, pure-bred Ayrshire helfer calf, which it was particularly anxious to do well, it is they call the control of the ditch hand to the less than 2; feet dealing, a fine, pure-bred Ayrshire helfer calf, which it was particularly anxious to do well, it is they call the call of the ditch, the work can be expedited with much less expediture of muscular labor.

The ditch should not be less than 2; feet developed and continued to grow.

After a little I began giving her sweet skinmed milk, which she drank with a reliash for some time, having the amount increased gradually, but the increase was carried a little too far, and one day the calf refused her rations. No amount of coaxing the calf that without the aid of which a chart water fused her rations. No amount of coaxing

farm, should be sufficient insentive to con-tinue the work indedutely as convenience and conditions demand.

Invine D. Cook. Genesee County, N. Y.

Fertility in Cottonseed.

Cottonseed meal is used quite extensively in some sections of the country as a fertilizer. A good grade meal will carry about 6.8 per cent. nitrogen, 2.9 per cent. phosphoric acid and 1.8 per cent. potash. Based upon the valuations that will be used by New England experiment stations in 1905 for computing the value of commercial feetilizers, a meal analyzing as above will be worth about \$29 a ton as a fertilizer. Not withstanding its high value when used directly in this way it will usually be found more economical to use it as a food for stock and to apply the resulting manure to the land. When used thus, from eighty to ninety-five per cent. or the nitrogen and phosphoric acid and practically all the por-

owns in the State that had several or-shards of pensites, and the outlook is again

good.

The hillsides of Williamsburg and the towns west afford some of the best dairy ground of the State. Creameries or butter factories are located at Williamsburg, Cumulagton, Worthington and just on the boarder of Franklin County at Conway. These all produce a grade of butter that also the premium and commands the highest prices.



There are a thousand glorious bits like this



A typical station on the Garden Railroad.



A screen of green divides the old from the new. (On the Line of the Boston & Albany Railread.)

will be contained in the manure.—J. M. rtlett, Experiment station, Penchastanty, Mo.

A Fruit and Dairy Section.

The Connections river valley of Hampshire County is quite an early section of the State, fruit trees generally blooming a week to ten days earlier than on the higher ground in the counties North, West and East. The Genetic of May 9, mys: "The peach and cherty trees are now at about full bloom and premise an abundant yield of fruit. Every tree is loaded with blocoms. Apple trees are fast coming into bloom and indicate a large crop. In the valley the apple trees will be in full bloom in two or three days and 'hack on the hills' about a wear later."

Williamsburg, at the foot hills of the Hampshire-Berkshire range, after the me

to whother or not the cows are paying for their kees. That testing requires the expenditure of a little time is no argument against its adoption. In fact, that the time spent in making the tests may be well repaid is illustrated by the results obtained in testing the herd of cows at the Connecticut Station. The herd consisted of twenty cows, and in 1800 it was decided to test them. At the close of the year it was found that three of the cows by no means paid for their keep, the less being \$12.36, \$12.08, and \$3.60 respectively. If the above three cows had been dispensed with at the beginning of the year the total profits of the herd would have been greater, and the care and room of the cows wealth have been as well. Some persons my they cannot afford to sell their poor cows, as good ones cost so much, but they can hardly expect to purchase good animals for the price obtained for

their non-paying stock. In any case, a man cannot afford to keep cows which are in debt at the end of the year, and if he cannot afford to clear out the non-payers and replace them with an equal number of profitable individuals, let him get rid of them and keep to smaller number of the desirable class. In the case of the Connecticut herd, by selling out the moderate animals and replacing them with better class stock, the average profit was raised from \$12.30 in 1889 to \$35.93 in 1908.

Grange and Forest Reserves.

and its interests.

One 'speaker mentioned the pure water and declared that the supply was largely dependent on the forest, since the availability of whatever rain falls is increased by a well-kept and properly located forest growth. The water dripping gradually from the leaves, branches and trunks reaches the ground more slowly, thus allowing more time for it to sink into the soil. Again; the forest cover gathers more snow, and being protected from the sun's rays it melts more slowly, usually lying on the ground from a fortnight to a mouth longer than on the open fields. All of these conditions tend to instead the spring's supply and the subsoil waters, and they become available in times of drought. The speaker raid in conclusion that it was to be hoped that the United States would take action on this question, while some of the forests this question, while some of the forests were left to act upon.

Pomons Grange meets with Rockland May 28; clused session in the morning, public programme in the afternoon. Dinner and supper will be served to all present. Rock'and will present a drama in the even-ing. Mrs. INA E. BARTLETT. labor involved, and that it will prove it a veritable little gold mine in disguise. New Hampshire.

low the Boss Should work.

Hard work alone is not all you need to practice. The probabilities are that you will do to much of this. Retter hire more help and keep everything in order so the teams may not lose a minute in working hours. Have the work all planned ahead and everything ready for good weather, or bad. Then be on hand and engineer the

and making a proper seed bed, and so on through a long list. Somebody should know about all these matters and from beginning to end see that they are attended to, perfectly, and as nearly on time as the weather will possibly allow.

Work is all right, but the owner of a farm, who employs help, should work first with his brains, all he can to advantage, then any surplus strength may be expended on common muscular labor.—T. B. Terry, in Practical Farmer.

The Value of Hen Manure.

lanures	Nitrogen	Pota	ah P	bos. Acid
en -	1.63	0.85	1000000	1.54
OW G	0.34	0.40	100	0.16
orse	0.58	0.53	100 / 100 /	0.98
heep	0.83	0.67	Services.	0.23
log	0.45	0.00		0.19
It is rea	dily seen	from;thi	s table t	hat hen

iliter the place below the roosts at least once a week with an abundant supply of short straw or other good absorbent. The henhouse, however, should be thoroughly cleaned every six months. If, on the other hand, the henhouse is cleaned out every day or week, it is necessary to thoroughly mix the manure with a good absorbent, and to plie it up in such a manner as to expose the least possible surface to the air.

Having thus provided for holding fertilizing elements of hen manure, it is needful also to point out that it should not be hauled on the land and spread unless it is at once turned under with the plow, or mixed with the surface soil of plowed land with a cultivator before sowing or planting. This should be done every autumn and sping. It is important, however, not to apply the manure in great abundance to the soil in order to insure a not too rank growth of the plant.

About four or five tons to the acre is enough, especially if applied to the surface soil of plowed land. For garden purposes it may be applied a little thicker. Whoever will practice this method will find that the "insignificant stuff" pays well for the labor involved, and that it will prove itself a varitable little gold mine in disguise.

The Spale of Values.

The remarkable strength of the butter market and the unexpected advances which have occurred from time to time have

practice. The probabilities are that you will do to much of this. Retter hire more help and keep everything in order so the teams may not lose a minute in working hours. Have the work all planned ahead and everything ready for good weather, or bad. Then be on hand and engineer the changes.

Every farmer should know by astual experience just what a fair day's work is on his land, whether it is at plewing, harrowing, cultivating or any other work. No man isfat to bose without this practical knowledge. But once having it perfectly, under varying conditions, a bose on a large farm can rarely afford to do much plain work that he can hire; done as well for a matter of a dollar or so a day.

under varying conditions, a boss on a large farm can rarely afford to do much plain work that he can hire done as well for a matter of a dollar or so a day.

There is a chance for profit from good management in this line. It makes a decided difference in the cast of producing a crop whether a team can plow two screes day, or only confiand a half, and the same when harrowing, cultivating, mowing, etc. It is perfectly specification of the perfectly control of the same work has been control of the perfectly control of

The leadership of the Massachusetts gypsy meth campaign went to the best qualified man despite the grumbling of disappointed politicians. Mr. Kirkiend after various ups and downs has reached a position and salary equaled by very few of the younger agricultural graduates. It pays to stick to one-line through thick and thin, even if its "nothing but bugs."

Dairy.

Butter Declining Fast.

The situation this week in the Eastern markets is affected chiefly by reports of large receipts and lower prices at the West. So far as the local supply is concerned, the stock available is not large and the several declines which have taken place are a matdeclines which have taken place are a mat-ter of sentiment rather than of supply and demand at Eastern points. The total of the drop during the week has been about 4 cents a pound on the top grades with lower grades down in proportion. No doubt, the receipts will increase soon, as pasturage conditions are better and the milk supply increasing fast. Conditions indicate supplies will be considerably larger the last part of this week and the first of next.

The Produce Exchange quotes extras at 22 cents, but actual sales are such that a fair selling quotation is 23 cents. Fancy lots sell readily at these prices, the demand having improved somewhat, but firsts and ds and lower grades are a little dull' Dairy butter of all grades is in steady demand and receipts are well taken care of at prevailing quotations. Various butter substitutes are less wanted now that the best butter is fairly low in price. Butter put up in boxes and print form seems to be only in moderate demand and commands no

premium over tub butter. The cheese market as well as the butter The cheese market as well as the butter market tends to lower prices and the top quotation for old cheese is now 14 cents. The supply is extremely light and new cheese is becoming much more plenty. It sells about one cent below the price of old cheese of corresponding grade. Receipts are not increasing very fast and the market is considered format present range. Some is considered firm at present range. Some lots are considerably off in quality and sell

The New York market developed a de-cidedly weaker feeling this week and prices were lowered on all grades. Fresh arrivals were considerably larger than the reported receipts and advices indicate liberal shipments in transit. Buyers have become so much better supplied that they were inclined to take on y such lots as immediate needs require; no one felt disposed to stock up. Receivers were all anxious sellers and there was no opposition to the decline re-ported. Firsts and seconds have declined in sympathy, extras and these goods are not likely to sell as well as heretofore. New York State dairy is sharing in the general weakness and the fanciest selected tubs went at 21 to 22 cents. Imitation creamer; is not very plenty as yet, but demand is lighter and the fancy lots have fallen to 18 to 20 cents. Factory sells much slower than heretofore and 16 to 18 cents is a full price for firsts. Some lots of packing stock are coming this way and values range from 18 cents downward. Renovated must be very fancy to command 19 cents in a whole-

sale way. Such a pronounced scarcity of fresh made butter as two weeks ago has seldom been known at this time of year. Dealers in leading markets, especially in New York City, actually had difficulty in finding sup-plies for their regular trade even at prices higher than the regular quotations. Dealers, however, who had stocks on hand generally sold at the official prices in order to main tain the trade, hence the range of actual sales was rather wide, although the official figure held to about 26 cents throughout the period of scarcity. Dealers were obliged to depend on the daily receipts, having no reserve stocks and the storage butter hav-

ing been out of the market long ago.
All sorts of gossip prevails as to the cause of the shortage at that unusual time. Some say that Western farmers now pay less attention to dairying on account of the high prices which they have been able to get for grain and other standard crops, but dairying, being a newer industry in the West, obtained a weaker hold. In the East also, the attention of producers has been ered favorable for hay, taking the country d more and more to the shipping of milk and supplying milk to consumers, thus this source to raise prices. A widely ex-diverting some of the cream that would tended drought would, of course, change diverting some of the cream that would otherwise have gone into the butter. Some believe the tax on oleo helped the butter situation greatly. The way the market looks now prices will be high through the storage season, but the pasturage season is very late this year. Correspondents from Ver-mont and New Hampshire dairy sections say that cattle find but little feed yet, and the same condition prevails in northern New York. Probably the lateness and coldness of the season had as much to do with the present shortage in the butter output as anything else in the Eastern States. Very likely the price of storage butter in June will open something like 21 cents, compared with 19 cents last year, but if there is plenty of moist and warm weather the output may be increased enough to depress these figures.

A stir was created in the Chicago butter market by the announcement that Swift & Co., had secured a contract to furnish the United States Navy four hundred thousand pounds of butter for use during the ing year. The price is 29.75 cents for one half the amount and 29.45 cents for the rest. This butter must be put up in sealed cans and must be made from pasteurized milk or cream between May 15 and July 1 and is to grade as creamery extra. It must be put up within twelve hours after churning, without preservative except salt, and is to be stored at a temperature of 50° and guaranteed to keep in any climate for one year from date of delivery. This contract is one of the largest of the kind ever given by the Government.

contract is one of the largest of the kind ever given by the Government.

Latest cable advices to George A. Cochrane from the principal markets of Great Britain report lower butter markets all round. Supply in excess of demand. Home, Irish and Scotch make large and increasing. Finest Danish 20½ to 21½ cents, Irish 20 to 21 cents, New Zealand 19½ to 20½ cents, Australian and Argentine 19 to 20 cents, Russian easier under large arrivals 19 to 20½ cents. Cheese markets declining. There 20) cents. Cheese markets declining. There are sufficient weak holders of old cheese to make buyers masters of the situation. st American and Canadian 11th to 12

Agricultural

Potato Growers Full of Courage.

The most remarkable feature of the potato situation is the apparent fact that growers in the principal sections seem incilled to plant as heavily this year as hast, although many of last year's potatoes are still unsold, and many more were sold at stock-feeding prices. This single year of low prices followed several prosperous seasons, and persistent growers made considerable money on the average, hence they have quite a reserve to draw from, and are not, as a rule, put on the shelf by this season's results. They seem confident that the crop this year will cartainly be lighter than the record-breaker of last season and the prices much better. Yet it would, no doubt, be wiser if growers could agree to

uniformly out down the area a little and thus put a check on the output. If all are to maintain and increase their acreage there is certainly a fair chance that potatoes will be plenty another year.

The old stock is enormous and will remain on the market to the very end of the season at low prices, thus handleaping the new crop a little at the start. For the Arcostock County men who are enthusiastically talk. crop a little at the start. For the Arcostock County men who are enthusiastically talking of more potatoes on more acres, it might be wiser to cut down their acreage about twenty-five per cent. and increase dairy preducts or other lines to a corresponding extent. The Arcostock men, however, feel confident and it is stated they bought more fertilizer and potato machinery than last year at this time. For several years past they have been very prosperous and the county has not yet lost all the prosperity resulting from the years previous to the present one of low prices.

Michigan potato growers talk of securing

present one of low prices.

Michigan potato growers talk of securing starch factories to co-operate in their section for taking care of the surplus in years of full crops. The Maine starch factories have been the only resources in that section this year. Nearly all of them are running at full capacity, and although they pay only 15 to 17 cents a bushel the relief is welcome. It is claimed that more than three million bushels of sound potatoes remain in storehouses of Aroostook out of a total of something of eleven million bushels.

Vegetable Prices Working Lower. Native asparagus is now plenty and of excellent quality. The cool weather checks its growth to some extent and thus prevents oversupply. There is just about enough to keep out the Southern grass without glutting the market. Such Southern asparagus as arrives sells very low. Southern encumbers are now plenty, reducing the price of the hothouse article. Hothouse carrots and turnips are on the market, meeting a limited demand. Native dandelions are good and low and if the decline continues much, they will hardly pay for gathering. Southern peas are plenty but mostly of poor quality and same may be said of string beans. To-matoes from the South are plenty and tending to reduce the price of the hethouse grown. Native rhubarb has now got down to about one cent a pound, which is the limit of profitable marketing in the opinion of many growers, who refuse to ship when as arrives sells very low. Southern or of many growers, who refuse to ship when the price gets lower. It meets a very good demand at this time when cooking material for pies, etc., is in light supply.

Hesitating Grain Markets.

The present grain market is based on The present grain market is based on very favorable Government reports recently issued, but since that time conditions have been a little less favorable and accordingly grain prices have tended in an upward direction, although not to a marked extent. Some complaints have been received from the grain farmers of the, West and Northwest of colder weather with excessive rains, while in the Southwest more or less rust prevails. But the condition is by no means serious, and who ever heard of a group that prevails. But the condition is by no means serious, and who ever heard of a crop that was perfect with no drawback? The grain market may be expected, however, to vary considerably through the season, according to the complexion of crop news received from time to time. Prices are hardly likely to go much lower and feeders run little risk in buying in fairly liberal quantities. In case something should happen to the prospects of either the corn or wheat crop, prices would probably advance above the present level.

Hay Markets and Outlook.

Duliness still reigns in the hay markets nearly everywhere. Prices are not attractive enough to induce farmers to stop in the busy season and make shipments, while, on the other hand, the city trade is light and

as a whole, and there is no influen the situation quite rapidly, or the buying interest from any cause. While in some parts of the Northeast mowings and pasture lands have been rather below the usual ure lands have been rather below the usual condition, the country as a whole, according to official report May 1, averaged 93.3 per cent. of perfect condition for mowings and 92.3 per cent. for pasture, comparing with 85 per cent. in 1904 and 92.8 per cent. in 1903 for mowings and 80.5 per cent. in 1904 and 92 per cent in 1903 for pasture. The average of mowings for the past ten years in 90 per cent. and for pasture 80.1 per cent. average of mowings for the past ten years is 90 per cent. and for pasture 89.1 per cent., so that the present condition may be regarded as satisfactory. For the Northeastern States the conditions of mowings May 1, were as follows: Maine 97 per cent., New Hampshire 90 per cent., Vermont 95 per cent., Massachusetts 91 per cent., Rhode Island 90 per cent., Connecticut 94 per cent. New York 93 per cent., Pennaylvania 92 per cent. The continued dry weather in these sections from the first of May to nearly the middle no doubt lowered the per cent. considerably, but it does not necessarily indicate a short crop, as later rains and warm weather may compensate.

weather may compensate.

Conditions for the present may be considered brighter, since with few arrivals the stock on hand must gradually decrease and prices stiffen. The average of prices both East and West is about the same as

both East and West is about the same as last week.

The following shows the highest prices per ton for top grades in the markets mentioned, as quoted for the Hay Trade Journal: Boston \$17, New York \$17, Brooklyn \$17, Providence \$17, Philadelphis \$14.50, Pittsburg \$12.25, Buffalo \$13.50, Montreal \$9.50, Nashville \$13.75, Baltimore \$15.50, Richmond \$14.50, New Orleans \$16.50, Chicago \$13, Kansas City \$10, Minneapolis \$9, St. Paul \$9, Cincinnati \$12.25, St. Louis \$13.75, Louisville \$11.50.

Southern Potatoca Law.

Florida potato growers are complaining loudly at the low prices received for consignments for the North. They seem inclined to blame the commission dealers, the local associations of ahippers, and, in fact, everything except the condition of the market, which is really responsible.

When enormous quantities of old potatoes are on hand and ready to be sold at 25 to 35 cents per bushel, the bulk of consumers will take them rather than pay high prices for new potatoes from the South, and as the crop of Southern stock is large this year it was impossible that much of it could find a market at high prices. The conditions might have been foreseen by the Southern growers at planting time, as the probabilities were clearly stated in the market columns of this paper and elsewhere.

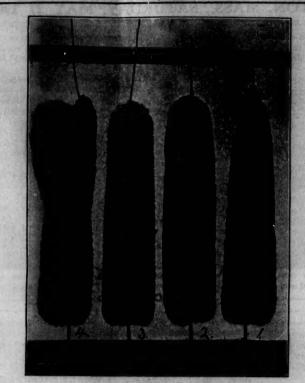
localities. In the southern section corn planting is well under way. Vegetation in the southern half af the district is making rapid progress, and while the recent rains have proven very benedicial, more moisture and sunshine are greatly needed. The numerous forest fires which have been burning the past week in many sections of New England, have been extinguished by the recent rains, but not until considerable damage had been done to timber, grass lands, and many buildings destroyed. The largest fire occurred in Plymouth County, Mass., and burned over a tract of some fifty square miles in extent.

Corn planting is advancing in the Southern section and will begin this week in Contral portions. Rye is beginning to head in

Literature.

AFTER THE DIVORCE

A story that is somewhat out of the com-mon run of novels is "After the Divorce." It is not, as its title might suggest, a tale of ashionable life, but a translation from the Italian of Grazia Deledda, by Maria Hronor Lansdale, the characters of which are drawn from the common people, and stand out boildly as representative types. They



GOOD AND POOR TIPS.

The two ears in the centre, 2 and 3, have what we consider fairly good tipe. The ears on right and left, 1 and 4, are very poor tipe. Photo from Iowa Experiment Station.



TYPES OF GOOD BARS. Photo from Iowa Experiment Station.



VARIATION IN SIZE OF KERWELR. Undesirable in seed corn. Photo from Iowa Experiment Station.

100% ON YOUR MONEY EVERY YEAR FOR TWENTY YEARS

This is the marvelously good investment that more than 600,000 users have actually found the DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR to be.

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NEW ENGLAND AGENTS: STODDARD MFG. CO. RUTLAND, VT.

GENERAL OFFICES; 74 CORTLANDT ST., NEW YORK.

The book gives one really a new sensation and is far removed from the every-day run of works of the imagination. (New York: Henry Holt & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

Henry Holt & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

WHEN LOYE IS KING.

Margaret Doyle Jackson has used the friendahip of two men for each other effectively and artistically in "When Love is King." These characters are drawn and contrasted with unusual skill, and when they both fall in love with the same woman a series of situations develops naturally and the complication that arise are full of unextravagant originality. One of the lovers is of the undemonstrative forceful kind. He has won for himself a position in the world by his innate power and his determination to succeed worthilly. The cher has men of good birth and breeding, brilliant and gay, who treats life in the merry spirit of the cavalier and with none of the solidity and sincerity of his friend, to whom, by the way, he gives a warm affection which is stadily returned. The heroine's task is to choose between these admirers. It is not easy matter but she finally decides, and selects a matrimonial partner that need not be definitely pointed out in this brief comment. Wisely or not, let those who follow her fortunes to the end decide. The womanly heroine displays rare qualities of mind and heart that make her enchantment of the two men at one time seem quite possible. The locality chosen for the main action of the narrative is Cornwall, and the atmosphere of that part of Kogland is well preserved with all its marked peculiarities. The book will make delightful reading for the pleasant summer time and is not unsuggestive of Miss Mulcoh and "John Halifax, Gentleman." (New York: G. W. Dillingham Company.)

THE LION'S SKIN. WHEN LOVE IS KING. ham Company.)

THE LION'S SKIN.

Apparently Captain John S. Wise, in his latest book, has followed the example of many writers of fiction in using personal experiences of an exceptional nature. "The Lion's Skin: an Historical Novel and a Novel History," is the descriptive title he bestows upon his new volume. It relates chiefly to life in Richmond immediately after the close of the Civil War, and during the Reconstruction period. The opening description of a trip up the James River in May, 1866, to the former Confederate capital is graphic and the city itself in its dilapidated condition is brought to mind with many important features which in the lapse of forty years have disappeared almost entirely. The military aspects of the town and the absence of leading Southerners from prominent places are dwelt upon at length. The excursion, be it said, which leads to all the subsequent revelations, was a partially business one, taken by Henry Pennington of Princeton, N. J., who had been induced to invest in the Hawthorne Coal mines before the war, by an old college mate. Powhattan Carrington. This officer. THE LION'S SKIN. partially business one, taken by Henry Pennington of Princeton, N. J., who had been induced to invest in the Hawthorne Coal mines before the war, by an old college mate, Powhattan Carrington. This officer was killed in the Confederate service, but left behind him a son of the same name, and he is the hero of the tale. From a brilliant young man he develops into a sterling character. His fairness to all parties is not appreciated in his provincial birthplace, and after trying hard to stem the adverse political tide, he settles done to the practice of the law in New York, though he still loves Virginia as a loyal son, who is proud of his Southern ancestors. But long before this he has married Mr. Pennington's only daughter, who has Puritan blood in her veins, and the union is an eminently happy one. The love interest is well sustained throughout, and the political matter does not interfere seriously with the chivalrous lover's devotion to the young girl who comes into his life so opportunely, and who becomes for a time a figure in the social life of Richmond. Of course there is a great deal about the negro problem in this book, but it is discassed without heat or ill temper, and though all may not agree with the conclusion arraved at, they will find them advanced with much eleverness from the author's standpoint. The story is brought down to the Spanish-American war in which the some of Powhattan Carrington take part with other patriotic Southerners. author's standpoint. The story is brought lown to the Spanish-American war in which the sons of Powhattan Carrington ake part with other patriotic Southerners, who have learned to hozor and love the American Union. Taken it altogether, this tory is one that will win distinction for its rath to existing conditions, both socially and politically after the great war, and it deserves a wide circulation. (New York: lookleday, Page & Co. Price, \$1.50.)

CASTRE DEL MONTE.

Under the above title we have a stirring sovel relating to the fall of the Hohen tanfen dynasty in Italy. It is by Nathau lallister, who has a powerful and vivid tyle, and portrays character with a plot areaque truth to life that is convincing the period he treats extends from 1195 to 125, and subrease striking manage of low

made a careful study of the times and places where the scenes take place, and reproduces them with a faithfulness and unfailing spirit that compels attention. The tale is no dull and dry historical narrative, the life and includes the but is instinct with life, and includes the last words of a great pontiff to his successor to continue the fight against the hated

There is probably nothing in which quality is more important than in tools. Yet the quality of a tool is not apparent to the eye, and even the experienced buyer must take chances unless he relies upon a brand which guarantees reliability. But there is really no need for any one to buy any kind of tool blindly. The Keen Kutten brand

any kind of tool blindly. The Keen Kutter brand which has represented the standard of America for 35 years, covers every kind of tool.

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Volume of Butter Tests from Aug. 1, 1896, 65 July 11.

Reg. 51.

The By-Laws of the Club, giving full rules to be fol-

best and corners, it. French .

pages, faxible leacher, 56 cents.

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Address F. L. HOUGHTON, Putney, Vt., for in-Ayrahire Breeders' Association

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WOODLAND HEREFORDS.

headed by the prise-winning Perfection 3d non of the States Dale and Beau Donald 3d This herd consists of the most noted cattle of at. Such as Melley May, the dam of the great in family; Columbia, a sister of the great light 4th, dam of the gales Miss Dale, highest lycan-old heifer over sold at public auction write; the State Okrastico, the highest priced

Doultry.

How to Dress Poultry.

Expert teaching on dressing market poul-try is as scarce as it is desirable. Direc-tions which give all details of the best methods in such a way that anyone can fol-low them can hardly be found in any of the

standard books on poultry.

This state of things has induced a Pennsylvania expert, S. V. Thomas, 324 Mathilda

and thereby destroying the control which, in life, the bird has over its feathers.

"With a few trials this method will be-come quite easy and you will find the feathers almost ready to drop off.

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"As soon as the brain has been pierced the dresser should turn the knife into the skin of the lower bill and make a hole through a hook suspending a weight of some kind should be hung (a horseshoe, attached to a piece of strong wire, is excellent)—this keeps the neck extended and astached the strong which is all summer. sures of a thorough bleeding, which is all important.

When scalding is found necessary, melt a little rosin in the water, and the birds in only long enough for the water to pene-trate through the feathers into the flesh. This should also be done when you desire to remove the small feathers of ducks and

"Never allow the head or legs to be touched by the water, for it takes all the color out of the former, and leaves the latter raw and anything but attractive. Catch the bird by the head and legs—dip it in the water two or three times,—then pick quickly and do not rub any more than absolutely necessary."

Concentrating the Duck Business.

The duck-raising business in Long Island tends to concentrate more and more each year. Some of the largest growers now produce thirty to forty thousand ducks yearly, and one grower expects to market seventy-five thousand the present year. Some years ago the growers formed an association, selected two or three firms to handle the ducks in New York city, and thus were able to regulate the market and secure uniform and satisfactory prices. Later some of the growers made direct con-tracts with certain dealers, giving them their entire product for the season, and this year it is said still more of the growers will

grafted on some strong and vigorous-growing stock, as Ben Davis or Northern Spy, in order that the root system may be capable of supplying abundant food for the rapid growth of the young tree. In the case of apples it is usually advisable to buy the trees at the age of two years, of medium size. A large young tree is too succulent and tender, and is easily chilled. Always look for borers and scale insects, and if any of either are present reject the trees promptly.

in them can hardly be found in any or the standard books on poulity.

This state of things has induced a Pennsylvania expert, S. V. Thomas, 324 Mathilds street, Pittsburg. Pa., to get out a little street prittsburg. Pa., to get out a little street, Pittsburg. Pa., to get out a little street, which is he, but it illustrates the chief operations with excellent full-page photographs, earn one of which is worth chapters of description becaus they show a trained poultry dresser at the actual work. By permission of the publisher we show two of these photographs, one illustrating sticking the fowl and the other showing how to hold birds when scolding. To quote briefly from the description:

"After tying up the bird by the legs, take hold of the wings and lock them. This can be done by bringing one over the other and actaching the tip of the upper wing under that of the lower. This will make it impossible for the bird to extricate itself and will allow the dresser free use of both hands.

"The in the left hand grasp the head firmly and force the billiopen by the use of the thumb and middle finger. After you have a secure hold, thrust the blade down the throat just behind the head and draw it across, with the point slipping along the neck or backbone.

"This will sever the jugular vein and insure a good "stick." Now withdraw the winder and head of the point of the kulfe against the roof of the mouth with the outing edge toward the left hand, and force it through the membrane into the brain cay. It is the ground it the viction of the public part of the brain cay. It is the ground it the exception of the public part of the public pa tips.-F. B. Dunbar, Springdale, N. Y.

Success with Strawberries.

From a paper read in Hartford, Ct., by J. Henry Race, North Egremont, Mass.]

I set usually the first week in May, and it takes a week to dig and set the plants, which is plenty long enough to leave the weeds, so I start the cultivator just as soon THE NEW PIRLD.

I think that there is no danger of over cultivation. I narrow up the cultivator as the runners spread and try to leave the plants in uniform matted rows two or 2½ feet wide. Right here let me say that I long ago gave up trying to carry over an old bed, as I would rather set new every spring, and care for the new bed, than clean out an old one. I used to try setting in the fail, but it only gave me extra work in weeding, with a greater per cent. of winter-killed plants that had to be re-set in the spring, and worst of all, an inferior quality of fruit, because plants did not get strong enough to carry out their fruit, so abandoned fall setting altogether. I think that there is no danger of over ting altogether.

ting altogether.

The author goes on to describe everything from feeding the fowls for market to cooling, shipping, etc., including chapters on turkeys, ducks—and geese. It is all so excellent that we should like to quote it entire, but content curselves with recommending every pouliryman to obtain a copy. As the author says: "An expert dresser can cover a multitude of sins by the proper handling of the fowl." A good bird well reared and fattened is not complete unless it receives the finishing touch at market time in the hands of an expert dresser. The time has arrived when a fancy grade of market poultry finds an ample field almost anywhere among a select class of consumers

ting altogether.

SETTING THE PLANTS.

Perhaps I onght to give my method of setting plants; I do not trim the roots, all though I like the plan, time is worth too mose with good results, but after neglected it. Unsprayed orchards were in all stages of decline. Not all spraying is good spraymos, and will depend on systematic then cut one side of the hoe off to point, then cut one side of the hoe off to point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut one side of the hoe off to a point, then cut of the survival o behind it, so that the roots will be straight down in the ground, then place the plant in and withdraw the hoe, and, taking both hands, press the plant in firmly, the harder the better, unless the ground is very wet.

In setting in this way I avoid the hot, dry dirt that is on the series of the plant to the plant to the plant to the plant to be set the plant to be set to be set to the plant to be set to be set to the plant to be set to be set to be set to the plant to be set to be dirt that is on the surface, coming in con-tact with the roots, which in a dry time, is very much to be avoided. When it is very dry and hot I brush away the dry, hot dirt before sticking in my hoe. I have always been very successful setting plants, when I set them myself. I seldom lose any; not more than two or three to the thousand.

Spray Talk from Ohio.

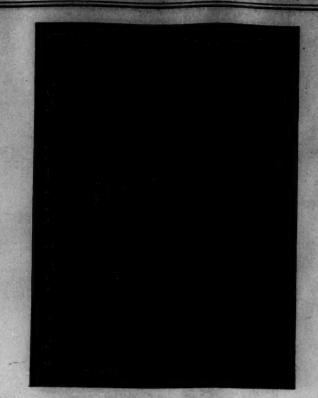
Later some of the growers made direct contracts with certain dealers, giving them their entire product for the season, and this year it is said still more of the growers will adopt his system. The plan, it is said, reduces considerably the profits of the commission men, but is an advantage to the growers.

Egga Plenty.

Egga Plenty.

Eggs have been arriving in liberal quantity and demand has been scarcely sufficient to take care of receipts. The tendency is to slightly weaker prices, although price have not been disturbed much as yet. The weakness shows mostly in Southern and Western grades, but the whole situation is helped somewhat by the cool weakner, which enables distant shipments to arrive in good condition for the present.

At New York the heavy offerings give the market a still weaker one on the great bulk of the supply, consisting of medium and lower grades of Western and Southern exac. There is still a fairly steady holding of lancy Northern goods, free from defects incident to the warm weather and showing more or less careful grading; prices for such are maintained, although the demand is not large and is quite easily supplied at is cents for average best stock, with fanoy graded goods bringing one-fourth to one half cent more. A large part of the Westerraceolst, however, will no longer anality at very moderate prices. Much of the supply is selling in range of 16½ to 17½ conting the price of the wester of the



STICKING THE FOWL

Notice the position of the left hand and how knife is held; also how closely the feathers lie against the body.



Do not misconstructhis photo. Chickens, unless feathers "set" too quickly, should never be dipped. This is merely to show how a duck or goose should be held to prevent the injuring of their appearance by cooking the bead and logs.

blight could be controlled by spraying?"

"No sir. Cut out the part affected." "How often shall we spray for the coddling moth?" "Four times. There are two broods and the last spraying is to catch the last brood." "If pear trees are nearly killed by disease would it be safe to dig them out and burn and plant new trees in the same holes?" "No sir. There might be danger in planting in the old holes."

Mr. Cox of Lawrence thought that foliage might be injured with arsonate of lead. "Did you not use Bordeaux with the disparere?" "Yes sir. That was what injured the foliage." Mr. Roudebush has found no injury from use of arsenste of lead. A question from audience in regard to the absurd claims of medicine venders was answered by Professor Burgess as was answered by Professor Burgess as follows:

follows:

"I would caution fruit growers about putting too much dependence on their claims. They appeal to you to sell goods and do not always cling to facts." What is the objection to spraying while in bloom? We have had excellent results from such spraying." Spraying when is bloom has been practised in our orchard with success, said Mr. Cox. "It destroys the bees," said Professor Burgess. Dr. Chamberlain objected to the society appearing to go on record as favoring spraying when in bloom. It was an injury to the bees which had a distinct economic value, and was contrary to the best scientific thought and practice."

M. E. Lee.
Ohio.

Apple Shipments

Apple Salpments.

The total apple shipments from all ports for the week ending May 13, were 8016 barrels, including 916 barrels from Boston, 4850 barrels from New York and 164 barrels from Halifax, N. S. The total shipments for the season have been 2,504,432 barrels against 3,466,803 barrels for 1904.

Maynard & Child on the Liverpeol apple market: Steamer Sylvania selling fve hundred barrels, many landing slack, Ben Davis, \$4.08 to \$5.26, twenty-two thousand boxes Tasmania apples sold at \$1.23 to \$3.64.

The New Hampahire Granges.

Some of Carroll County Pemona officers rede pwards of fifty mises and a party of thirty-six six latervals on the merning of May 16, for an sighteen-mile drive over Hurricane Meantain to North Chatham where Eagle Patrons welcomed with greetings that thrilled and estertained at hospitable homes with wide-open doors. There was a Pomona business seesion, and later I meeting open to all Fatrons, that centained many Manne members and the unparalleled elements of four generations in attendant from one family, all living under the same related to grange hall at the farm home of Pallacter John F. Charles. Everybedy was hap and there was impiration in the remained State Master Hadley, Secretary Drivers Master Charles, Mrs. G. P. Blake, may of Lovell Union of Wakefield; J. L. Penter, Intervale, overseer, Deputy Whittier State Master Mark W. Pierce of Glos, W. Past Master Mark W. Pierce of Glos, W. Past Master Mark W. Pierce of Glos, W. P. Tasker and Jeanette M. Pendexter of Franker and Jeanette M. Pendexter of J. D. Tasker and Jeanette M. Pendexter of J. D. Tasker and Jeanette M. Pendexter and Jeanette M. Pendexter of J. D. Tasker and Jeanette M. Pendexter and Jeanette M. Pendexter of J. D. Tasker and Jeanette M. Pendexter and Je

Eagle was organized three years ago with thirty-five members, and fourteen of the eighteen ladies were teachers. Ten had the family name of Charles, there were eleven surnamed Chandler and the present Master is Charles S. Chandler. It has wen every prize from the State grange and at the Fryeburg fair for which it competed.

New Hamp-h're.

New Buildings for Rhode Island College

New Buildings for Rhode Island College.

The college population last week celebrated the passage, by the Legislature, of an appropriation of \$20,000 for the purpose of building a greenhouse and also buildings for poultry instruction. This appropriations for student labor, extension work, repairs, and a \$5000 appropriation to the usual appropriations for student labor, extension work, repairs, and a \$5000 appropriation to pay up an old debt.

It is perhaps worth noting that these bills, aggregating \$31,500, divided into four resolutions, all passed both Houses without a dissenting vote and without a word of criticism. The college authorities feel that, with a modern greenhouse and poultry plant, they can offer instruction in agriculture that will be thoroughly up to date, and that they will secure a goodly number of agricultural students. These appropriations are the largest grant which the Legislature has made to the college for eight or nine years, and they seem to ind cate a thorough belief in the work or the college and a willingness to support it properly. The passage of these appropriations is, therefore, cause for congratulation not only to the Co lege population, but to Rhode Island farmers and citizens generally.

farmers and citizens generally.

—The southern New England Telephone Company is perfecting plans for rural service under which farmers and others will have the use of telephones to an extent supplying their requirements very generally at a mi imum cost of \$0 per annum, or seventy-five cents per month. Proposition is that the farmers shall construct the lines at their own expense and by furnishing poles and labor at minimum cost a line can be built in this way much cheaper than it could be constructed by the company's buying the poles and employing labor. The company will supply wire and telephones at minimum cost. The firmers will own the lines and keep them in repair and the company will arrange for keeping the telephones in order.

—The Gypsy Moth bill in Massachusetts provides a State appropriation of \$300,000 for the syear, \$75,000 for 1905 and \$75,000 for 1907. The towns and land owners share the expense.

—The town of Recoverit, Ariz., humming as it is with the activities of its three thousand inhabitants, is decomed. Its lease on life is only three years long. In 1905, when the engineers of the Reclamation Service shall have completed the highest dam in the world, Recovered will lie 172 feet below the surface of the water in the reclamation recevor. Work has been in pregrees there for about a year, but men are inbering now, night and day, in three shifts of eight hours each, in order that no more than three additional years may be consumed in the task. Then Receveit will be no more.

—The steamship Cymric, sailing recently had one of the largest shipments of cent lens therefore bushels.

—In 1614 the known production of ceal in the related Stanes was a very ty-two tone; by 1800 it

—In 1814 the known production of each in the United States was twenty-two tens; by 1880 it had increased to over seven million tens; in 1870 it was thirty-three million tens; in 1800 it was 187,000,000 tens, and in 1806 it was 261,192,533 tens. The total amount of commercial coal produced in the United States since 1814 has been 5,677,—

The eruption of Mt. Vesuvius is more ive. There have been heavy explosions and quantity of lava emitted produces a magnifi-it spectacle at night.

—Twenty-one articles, or groups of articles, having each a total value of \$1.000,000 or over, were imported into the United States from Germany during the past fiscal year, and twenty articles, having a total value of \$1.000,000 or over each, were exported to Germany during the same period.

—William L. Hughes, a rural mail carrier near Trenton, N. J., last week began the use of an automobile in his duties. He is said to be the irst rural mail carrier in the country to turn to the horseless vehicle. He says the auto prom-ses to be cheaper than horseflesb.

Benedite of Co-op ration.

We have watched, with considerable interest, the series of large advertisements which the International Harvester Company of America has been running in this paper during the past few months. We do not doubt that many of our readers have also read and re-read these interesting "Harvester Taiks to Farmers." The advertisements have been very instructive, especially to those who are planning to purchase a binder, and have impressed upon our minds very forcibly the immense facilities of this company.

After reading these advertisements, we can easily see why it is that the International Harvester Company of America can continue to sell the best harvesting machines at such reasonable prices, considering the advance there has been in the selling price of materials entering into their construction. This condition of affairs has been brought about by co-operation. No one concern could make such a condition possible, nor even two, but where a number co-operate, as in this instance, then it is possible. The International Harvester Company have their own forests where their lumber is cut, and sawmills and planing mills where it is prepared for the making of machines; they have their own steel mills, and, in fact, make everything that is used in the manufacture of their harvesting machines, thus reducing the cost to the very lowest amount. Indeed, it seems wonderful, but it is true, nevertheless, that the farmer is the one who is reaping the benefit of this great co-operation. He is given (the libest machine that can possibly be made, and the price of this machine is brought so low that it is possible for every farmer to possess one.

This company, as most of our readers know,

one.

This company, as most of our readers know, manufacture the six leading makes of binders, which are known the world over. They are: The Deering, the McCormick, the Champion, the Milwaukee, the Osborne and the Plano. These machines are represented throughout the country by different dealers. In addition to binders, the International line includes mowers, rakes, corn-harvesting machines, wagons, binding twine, etc. We would advise our readers to call upon the nearest International dealer at their earliest convenience and get one of this company's catalogues. If you are going to purchase a new machine this year, it would be a wise plan to get your order in early and avoid the rush which usually comes just before harvest time.

"GILBERT CLUB" PURE RYE



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For medicinal uses. TASTES BEST and COSTS LESS than many other brands not so good. EIGHT YEARS OLD, PURE, RIPE MELLOW.

4 Full Quarts Express prepaid.

For \$3.00 Doctors say: Gilbert Club, Pure Rye
for Medicinal uses
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is the best. We ship
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Gallagher & Co. 297 CONGRESS ST., BOSTON, MASS.

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GIRLS AND BOYS OF THE WORLD.

day they are received.

The O. K. WASHING Has been on the market for more than SIX
EARS and the containtly increasing sale
proves that it is giving satisfaction. Well made
and fully guaranteed.

Every One Sold Sells Another.

TRY ITI

Mention this paper when writing. H. F. BRAMMER MFG. CO. DAVENPORT, IOWA.

KAUFHERR & CO., Tanners and Curriers of

FANCY LEATHERS Fancy Grains, Alligator and Lizard Leather A SPECIALTY. 36 to 48 Barden St., Newark, M. J.

Standard Leather Company ALLIGATORS In all Colors

Lizard, Snake, Seal and Fancy Leathers of all Descriptions 83, 85, 87 MALVERW ST., NEWARK, N. 1.

STANDARD HEATERS and COAL Blankets, Robes, Coats and over 1000 other articles in Buggy, Wagon and Horse Goods.

E. B. ADAMS & SON. Racine, Wis.

Eggs and Poultry.

Rhode Island Red fowl bred for utility as well as show; being hardy, vigorous and prolific lay ers. Winnings, Madison Square Garden, New York, Portland, Me., Lynn. Brockton. Eggs \$1 per 13 (straight), \$7.50 for hundred. WALKLING HENNERIES, West Medford, Mass.



A Smart Jumper

They are interesting, require much training, yet with all their brilliancy of action are very helpless. Constant attention is necessary. A saddler must be well groomed Nothing finer for his skin or his coat than Glosserine, a stable blessing. Bathe with a sponge. Makes a delightful strengthening rub-down. Supplied by EASTERN DRUG CO., BOSTON.

Choice Hides and Skins IN ANY SELECTION

Horsehides and City Calf Country & Pactor, Shoopstizs, Tallow, Grease, etc. IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS CHARLES FRIEND & CO., 189—196 Michigan St., CHICAGO, ILL. Cable address GREENFREND, CHICAGO.

SOLAR OAK HARNESS LEATHER

We use reliable slow tanning methods, buying the best slaughter hides, and employ only purest cod oils and clearest of tallows to the application of the stallows to the exclusion of all foreign matter. Every roll of Solar Oak is backed by a tation of forty years' standing. SCHULTHEIS BROS., Lima, O.



ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

rn Fireproof House accommodating 600 was opened July 2, 1904,

The pavilies with three decks, open on all sides, affords a splendid view of the Beardwalk and Surf, and the Loggia and Sun Space on the Tenth Floor semmend the Atlantic Ocean for 20 miles.

The public spaces are numerous, spacious and elegant. The Chambers are arge and well furnished. The dining room is light and airy, with ample seating apacity. The bath rooms have hot and cold sea and fresh water. There is a ong Distance Bell Telephone in every bedroom.

THE LEEDS COMPANY ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Chalfonto is Always Ope

Write for Folder and Rates

Massachusetts Plouchman

TELEPHONE NO. 3707 MAIN.

A farm allowed to run down will not run up much of a bank account

The Pilgrim Fathers, where are they? Not at the Plymouth fires, certainly. There are no configrations where they are, if we may trust their saintly records, but plenty of

Wages are growing tall out in Kansas for harvesters, but there is still work to be done on the farm at home at fairpay. Cows in the distance have long horns, now, as in the days of our fathers.

The Jews in Jetimor are having a hard time. Their treatment there is outrageous.
All they ask is to be let alone, and the Russian government, if it has any sense of jus-tice ought to punish severely the so-called Christians who molest them.

Cow barn banquets are a feature of the institute work in New York State, according to a newspaper item, which states that the farmers' institute banquet was held in the barn of H. E. Cook, the well-known dairyman of Denmark, N. Y. The modern cow barn, well cared for and built with due regard for ventilation, is by no means an unpleasant place for a public gathering

Wool growing has a promising future. Prices are high and the stock on hand is being so thoroughly bought up that the conditions are likely to continue favorable for some time to come. As the day of mammoth sheep ranges gradually passes away, the chances of the farm shepherd improve. Some of those New Englanders who are so enthusiastic over potatoes might, perhaps, wisely throw out a side line balted with

Secretary Wilson is much pleased with the work of one of his agricultural explorers in Tunis, who has just made the largest shipment of date suckers yet secured by the department. The Deglat Noor date has been considered one of the finest varieties, but this shipment includes nine offshoots of the rare Date of the Bey, similar to the Deglat Noor, Lut twice as large. Cuttings of superior olives, pistache and almond trees were also secured and are en route to California for propagation.

While the exports in wheat last year show a marked decline, authorities do not con-sider that the conditions are permanent. Given another large crop of wheat, such as is so far promised for the present year, there will no doubt be a great increase in the wheat exports. It is by no means cer-tain that this country has reached either the limit of wheat production or the limit of

position which he has filled for a couple of decades with remarkable ability, and with a progressive spirit that has helped to de-velop many improvements which would never have come into existence without his sound business advice and his philanthropic endeavor. His labor he has cheerfully and unselfishly given without money and without price, for there is no salary attached to his office. His citizenship is of the true type. He spares no effort for the public

The requirement of testing cattle sent from one State to another is quite a nuisance when, for instance, a man wishes to send young stock to the distant hill pastures or to bring home a cow he has bought from across the boundary. The movement among the cattle owners of Massachagetts to abolthe cattle owners of Massachusetts to abol-ish this test requirement is one with which all will sympathize, yet the force of Dr. Peter's objection cannot be denied. Laws of payment for cattle condemned as tuber-culous vary considerably, and one State might readily be made the dumping ground for the sickly cattle of ineighboring States where the payment were not so liberal where the payment was not so liberal. Even if the payment were the same, our State would naturally object to paying for condemned cattle from another State. The problem is something like that which meets the national authorities in keeping out undesirable foreign immigrants. It is hard to see how to get around the difficulty, unless the buyer of the cows should agree to give the buyer of the cows should agree to give up all future claims, the cow being marked or branded accordingly and being there-after liable to be condemned without pay-ment if found diseased. Many buyers would be unwilling to sign off rights in this way, but others might prefer to do so, and thus avoid most of the expense, delay and risk in buying cattle over the State lines.

Ambassador Choste Again.

Joseph H. Choate has been still further honored on the eve of his return home from England, having filled worthily the office of Ambassador from the United States of America. Lord Mayor Pound gave him a farewell dinner at the Mansion House in London, and he sat on the right hand of the host, as the guest of honor, with the premier. Arthur J. Balfour. next. The commier, Arthur J. Balfour, next. The com-pany was otherwise of remarkable distinc-tion, and included statesmen, authors and

tion, and included statesmen, authors and noblemen of high degree. Mr. Choate was eulogized by Mr. Balfour in no measured terms, the speaker em-phasizing, as usual, the friendship that now existed between England and America, an Mr. Choate's reply to the complimentar address was in his customary pleasan social vein. He said that he was homesic and was glad to be able to return to Amer-ica to greet what few old friends remained, because, on account of his constantly in creasing new friends in the Old World, he

land.

Mr. Choate will be succeeded as ambassador by Whitelaw Reid, long the chief editor of the New York Tribune, who has already served as an ambassador to France We have had many eminent representatives in the British capital before Mr. Choate, but none more able, all things considered, than Charles Francis Adams, from our own State, with whom Mr. Choate is nearly associated by ties of blood. John Lothrop Motley, the historian, was another distinguished minister to England from Massachusetts, and James Russell Lowell, poet and essayist, still another. Take them for all in all, the old Bay State has reason to be proud of the men she has sent to to be proud of the men she has sent to England to represent the national Republic.

Osler's Parting Injunction

Dr. William Osler will shortly be in Eng-Dr. William Osler will snortly be in England assuming the duties of regius professor of medicine at Oxford university, and his parting injunction to his medical associates in America is to follow the Golden Rule in all their actions, and to cultivate that moderation which is said to be the golden thread running through all the virtues. This advice is not new, but it cannot be repeated too often in au age in which many men are striving to shove their neighbors to the wall in their desire to occupy the middle of the road themselves.

Man is naturally a selfish animal and he needs to be often reminded that he must do unto others as he would have them do unto him, even if he desires to attain more worldly success. The man who has no consideration for his laboring fellows will find no consideration extended to him when the hour of misfortune com

Dr. Osler met with a great deal of unde served notoriety because he was misunder-stood when he said the creative faculty disappeared usually at the age of forty years. He did not mean to say man's usefulness ceased at that time, but that the imaginative faculty was not as active then as it was in earlier years, when men are green and raw in judgment and put forth many things that they wish to have suppressed later on.
Dr. Osler, who is approaching the sixty
line, well knows that man's best work is
done after age has mellowed his understanding and strengthened his judgment. He goes to a position which will, no doubt, lead to the increase of his professional fame, though he waited for it long after he had reached the forty year that Thackeray celebrated as the age of wisdom.

The Upposing Navies.

Japan is evidently guarding its communi-cations by sea with Korea and is acting on the defensive rather than on the offensive. Her position as an island nation is peculiar, and with her army on the mainland, she must preserve her naval power, and not endanger it by rash advances. She has all the territory she needs at present, except Viadivostok, which is still in the possession of the Russians, who are the ones to be directly aggressive, since they are evidently in Fastern water for that russes.

not of any one class. Therefore, when this somewhat bumptions delegation asserted that the United States Army was a tool of

somewhat bumptious delegation asserted that the United States Army was a tool of the employers it went too far, and President Roosevelt was obliged to lay stress on the fact that the United States Army will be used to preserve the peace if any organization goes too far in its attempts to subserve law and order so as to bring about a compliance with its demands, through tyrannical and murderous force.

The men who create riots and kill the innocent are not the flower of American manhood. If they were the country would be in a pretty bad state and would be tending toward anarchy. The army would be employed for the protection of all classes in case of an outbreak that could not be quelled by local means, and it would be used strenuously if occasion demanded, that is if there were interference with the mails or a resistence to a process of a United States Court. This was made quite plain by Mr. Roosevelt, spread-eagle oratory to the contrary, notwithstanding. It is possible that the callers thought they could intimidate the President. If they did they found out their mistake pretty quickly, for Mr. Roosevelt, although he was calm and judicial, did not mince matters when he defined the duties of the army in the maintenance of order, when the mob spirit is reament and uncontrollable by ordinary ance of order, when the mob spirit is rampant and uncontrollable by ordinary nethods.

Hetheuse Scens.

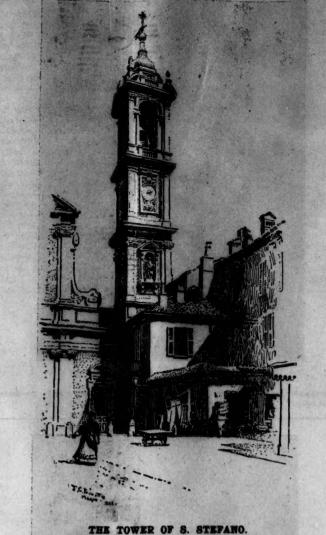
String beans are not a very common crop for forcing under glass, but fairly successful results were obtained with them at the Wisconsia Station. Starting them in pots was found to be a waste of time, since better results were obtained when beans were planted in hills about one foot apart each way. Later they were thinned to stand eighteen inches apart. The yield of beans was increased about three times by the use of complete commercial fertilizers. Neplusultra and Golden Eyed Wax were the most productive. It was found that funigation with tobacco injured the plants, but the white fly was readily controlled with hydro-cyanic gas, using ten ounces of potassium cyanide for six million cubic feet of space. The best temperature was concluded to be about fifty to sixty degrees at night and 70° in daytime.

The Seem is the Weel Trade.

Prices in most grades of wool have shown a rising tendency for come time, and the situation is in sellers' favor, dealers and manufacturers being apparently eager to get supplies. Both domestic and foreign wools are held very firmly and trade is active. In some localities the buyers have competed to secure the wool from growers, greatly to the advanced of the shear week.

The Boom in the Weel Trade.

Prices in most grades of wool have shown a rising tendency for some time, and the situation is in sellers' favor, dealers and manufacturers being apparently eager to get supplies. Both domestic and foreign wools are held very firmly and trade is active. In some localities the buyers have competed to secure the wool from growers, greatly to the advantage of the sheep men. The only way in which the manufacturers can even up the situation will be to advance prices for woolen goods, and they already show a disposition to this course of action. The new ohly is considered exceptionally clean with light shrinkage and generally excellent. The New England weels are



From "Italian Backgrounds." By Edith Wharton. Copyright, 1905, by Charles

Scribner's Sons, New York City. selling at good prices, quoting about the same as corresponding grades of Michigan, which are taken as typical wools in our

market reports,

Thomas & Cooke, London: "The third wool sales were largely attended by buyers from all quarters. Prices show an advance of 5 to 15 per cent. with the greatest advance on the finer qualities."

Trouble for Southern Strawberry Grow-

Strawberries have been the prominent feature of the fruit market for some time. Shipments have been excessive and arrivals often in extremely poor condition. Large quantities were dumped as worthless or condemned by the city Board of Health. The

tain that this country has reached either the limit of wheat production or the limit of the area which can be devoted to the crop. Making all allowance for the thorease of home demand, it will be long before the United States will be out of the export market in years when a full crop is produced.

The most successful immigration project on record is that of New Hampshire whose State department reports that since 1800, summer homes to the number of 1213 have been built. The number of summer visitors that increased from eighty-three thousand to meantly two hundred thousand each year, and the cost of summer homes improvements on account of summer homes improvements and scount of summer homes improvements on account of summer homes improvements on account of summer homes improvements on account of summer homes improvement summer homes improvements and the cost of summer homes improvement and the creating the summer homes improvement and the summer home

Apples and Other Fruit.

The apple market is dull and slow with tendency rather in an upward direction. Strictly choice storage lots of the best varieties are selling very well, various lots of Northern Spies being reported sold at above \$4, these being fancy lots mostly from New York State. Fancy Maine Baldwins range at about \$2.25 and fair to choice Baldwins from \$1.50 to \$2. No. 1 Russets sell at \$2 to \$2.50.

from \$1.50 to \$2. No. 1 Russets sell at \$2 to \$2.50.

Strawberries from the South are in good supply and the condition in which they arrive is considerably better. Dealers are still grumbling over the awful shape in which the South Carolina strawberries were received, the fruit being often not worth the freight. They blame the express companies and the railreads for the bad facilities for transportation, lack of cars, delays, careless handling, etc. Berries now arrive mostly from Maryland and Wirginia and average in better condition.

Crops in Europe Looking M The very cold weather which still prevails over large areas of northern Europe, though still a menace to agriculture, is viewed with more complacency in that at this season of the year it is not likely to be of long duration.

From the southern portion of Europe, where the more advanced state of the crops gives agriculture a different aspect, recent crop reports are generally favorable.

packed eggs have been nearly as good as those received in April. Still more have been going into storage and cautious dealers shake their heads in some doubt over the outcome, yet eggs continue to be stored as it seems to be the only thing to do for the appropriate the correct demand.

as it seems to be the only thing to do for the surplus. Fortunately the current demand continued good, and hence the market cannot be called in bad condition.

Last week closed the export season of apples. Total exports from all Atlantic ports were 2,394,432 barrels, against 3,466,888 barrels last year. Boston led in the shipments, with a total of 667,790 barrels, against 671,461 barrels last year.

sos barrels last year. Boston led in the shipments, with a total of 667,790 barrels, against 671,461 barrels last year.

Instead of getting offended when your commission house draws your attention to some fault in your butter, insist on it doing so; follow its advice closely as to the amount and quality of salt, color and style

terer's infantile companion was quite oute, to say the least.

to say the least.

A newly married couple of the Saunterer's acquaintance resolved to baffle all curious eyes as to their fresh matrimonial relations, and, accordingly, they dressed themselves in the dowdiest habiliments they could command, so as to look as much like old married folk as possible. On their wedding trip, strong in the conviction that no one could possibly discover they were fresh turtle doves, they went to a fashionable hotel and the young husband, with a bold flourish of the pen, recorded the names of himself and wife in the register, as if he had been for years a Benedict. What was his dismay, however, when the clerk rang the bell and said with a smile:

"Front, number forty-two."

The bell-boy took the key with an answering grin, and showed them into a suite, in which several painted Cupids were disporting gracefully upon the ceiling. Then he said, still with a liberal show of teeth:

"These are the best bridal rooms we have in the house at "

he said, still with a liberal show of teeth:

"These are the best bridal rooms we have in the house, sir."

How their secret was discovered they have not yet found out, but perhaps the confett that nestled in the crevices of a handbag that the young gentleman deposited on the counter for a minute gave them away. Circumstantial evidence is sometimes a very damaging thing.

A boy smoking a cigarette is one of the most depressing sights to be seen in a smoking car, and the Saunterer feels called upon frequently to reprove this disgusting exhibition of juvenile precocity for which he frequently gets nothing but impudence in return. Some men, however, seem to regard the performance mentioned with unthinking tolerance, and the Saunterer was surprised the other day to see a youngster with a cigarette in his hand, ask a man of forty, or thereabouts, for a light. And he got it, too, for his neighbor did not seem to realize that the lad was stunting his growth and raining his herves by a premature indulgence in tobacce.

Old age pensions for bank clerks are warmly advocated by Frank H. Vanderlip, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York. At a meeting at Minnesota of the St. Paul Chapter of the American Institute of Bank Clerks, he said that he had lately been giving some attention to the subject of old age pensions, and be believed that as a body the bank clerks should be made secure in the assurance that a lifetime of faithfulness, industry and integrity should be followed during declining years by a period free from grinding poverty. He suggested that the American Institute should take up the subject and study it in the light of what has been done in other countries for protecting faithful servants.

The addition of one million cable feet of





Sire of forty-one in list, one producing son, six producing daughters.

The Champion Trotting Stallion of 1892. FEE \$100, with usual return privilege.

By Kremlin; dam Almera (dam of 6 in list), by Kentucky Prince. Fastest four-year-old out in 1902.

Sire of three-year-old, trotted mile 2:19; half 1:05, in 1904. Sire of three-year-old, paced mile 2:15; half 1:04, in 1904. FEE \$50, with usual return privilege.

Wm. Russell Allen, Pittsfield, Mass.

¶ My catalogue describes the largest number of varieties best adapted for garden culture in the Hybrid Perpetual, Hybrid Tea, Rugosa, and their hybrids; Lord Penzance Sweet Briar and Austrian Yellow; the new dwarf everblooming Rambler, Mme. N. Levavesseur; my new seedling everblooming rose, "Urania"; and other novelties. Double Hollyhocks, in colors, Pæonies, and Perennial Phlox. Place your orders early.

¶ All above is first quality stock. Can be shipped safely to any part of the United States. Enclose four cents to cover postage of

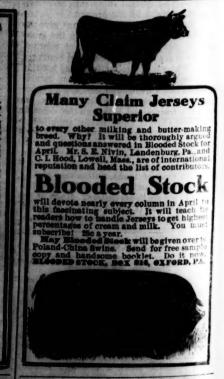
M. H. Walsh, Rose Specialist, Woods Hole, Mass.



IN PERDING ONE TON TO YOUR CATTLE OR HOGS.

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Into Brory 1 eres. The 81



CO. A. G. MADDEN.

KINGMAN, IND., Live Stock Austineer and Expert Judge of Horass Select middle environment of reasonable prices. Write the below determining your cases. For the week ending May 24, 1905.

Shotes and Fat Cattle Sheep Suckers Hogs hast week ... 5534 one year ago 3703 Horses 538

ERIT:

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Cattle. Sheep.		Cattle. Sheep.	
Maine- At Brighten. Goodrich & Brown 10 A D Kilby 3 M D Stockman 8 M D Holt & Son 15 E R Foye 20 C E Hanson 20 W H Saell 10	2	R Connors H A Gilmore Scattering E E Mills O H Forbush D Simon J Burnes J Gould Geo Cheney W Zolar L Stetson M Abrams	28 18 50 10 6 12 6 6 13 5 22 25
Farmington L S Company U C Libby E L Libby 30 20	4	J O'Brien A M Baggs A Wheeler D W Clark	3 10 5 12

New York.
At Watertown.
Brighton D M
Co F L Libby Jones & Co 12 New Hampshire At Brighton. At NEDM & Wool Co. Foodrich & Co 9 Co.
Goodrich & Co
Jones & Moulton 6

At Wnteriown.
Wood & Moore 37 106
W F Wallace 80 60

Vermont.
At Watertown.
Fred Savage 7 28
Dorand Bros E G Piper 8
R E French
At N E D M & Wool
At N E D M & Wool
Co.

At Watertown.

Swift & Co. 425
Morris Beet Co. 251
N E D M & Wool
Co. 180

At Watertown.

W A Ricker 66 B F Ricker 1 Co 1800
At Watertown.
Mag & Greenwald
JA Hathaway 220 At Brighton.
J S Henry 12 Comman At N E D M & Wool Co. Switt & Co & 64 Gordon & Iron-sides 317 Henry 13 I Forbush 15 Whitney 14 At Brighton. lenry 22

Horse Business.

J S Henry

Western horses rule way up in price, and it might be said are beyond the reach of buyers, at this or any other masket, too high by \$30@40 a head to effect ready disposals. Acclimated horses of good quality can be placed at good prices. At Myer Abrams & Co.'s sale stable they had in four cars of Western horses, but they cost high, horses of 1200@1600 lbs selling from \$150@275. At H. S. Harris & Son's sale stable there was a fair trade with 4 cars on sale at from \$100@250. At Moses Colman & Son's it was a good business week. They sold from \$75@100 a head. Ponies sold at \$190@200. Saddlers seem always in demand if of good quality. Sales are largely of acclimated horses. General sales, \$00@150. At Russell & Drew's were sales of green and acclimated horses, some for family use from \$100@300. At Welch and Hall Company's were 2 cows of 1200@1600 hs, a good lot and fair disposals. Sales from \$50@300. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable it was reported a fair week.

Expert Traffic. The foreign market on State cattle, 1@1c, rules The foreign market on State cattle, 1820, rules lower than a week ago, as cold d. w., shipments being heavy. Prices had to give way to relieve the market. The latest range on cattle is 11@12c, with tops at 12½c. The week's shipments were: 1309 cattle, 1339 sheep. The English market is not likely to improve next week. Sheep sell at 13013 cd. w.; yearlings at 14 c, d. w.

13@13]c d. w.; yearlings at 14\(\)c, d. w.
Shipments and destinations: On steamer Devonian, for Liverpool, 450 cattle by Swift & Co.;
299 do. by Morris Beef Company. On steamer
Anglian, for London, 251 cattle by Morris Beef
Company; 228 State and 54 Canada cattle by
Swift & Co.; 100 do. by J. A. Hathaway. On
steamer Sagamore, for Liverpool, 200 cattle by
Swift & Co.; 317 Canada cattle by Gordon &
Ironsides: 1339 sheep by Moag & Greenwald. Ironsides; 1339 sheep by Mong & Greenwald.

Union Yards, Watertown. Tuesday—The cattle business still holds a strong position on account of the light run of beef cattle. Good cattle rule active, and even the slim cows bring strong prices. The demand is fully equal to last week. H. F. Whitney sold 6 cows, of 5560 lbs, at 3½c; 5 cows, 3500 lbs, at 3½c; 2 cows, 1250 lbs, at 2½c; 1 cow, 780 lbs, at 2½c; 1 Jersey bull, 140 lbs, at 3½; 1, of 980 lbs, at 3½c; 2 cows, 660 and 740 hbs, at 3c; 1, 01 961 hbs, at 3c; 2 cows, 660 and 740 hbs, at 3c; 4 cows, 3410 hbs, at 2jc; 4 slim cows, 2990 hbs, 2@2jc; 2 cows, av. 960 hbs, at 3jc, 50c head off. W. F. Wallace sold 2 oxen, of 3600 hbs, at 4c; 2 fancy cattle, 3520 hbs, at 6c; 2 of 3160 hbs, at 4c; 2 fancy cattle, 3520 hbs, at 6c; 2, of 3160 ths, at 54c.

Milch Cows and Springers. These closed out hard last Wednesday unless the very best grades, and arrivals today were light. The market rules easier by \$5 a head.

Fat Hoge. Best grades of local hogs sell, ‡ chigher, at 6‡ @7c, d. w. Western steady at 5‡@5‡c, l. w. Sheep Housen.

As butchers are dependent almost entirely upon Western stock for their supply, values from that source are continually on the improve. Butchers are buying in a light way with no speculative movement. Of arrivals 1339 head went for export, balance for home trade. Sheep sold at a range of \$2.50@5.80 \$\times\$ 100 hs; mixed lots \$4.50@6.40 \$\times\$ 100 hs; lambs \$5.00@7.77 \$\times\$ 100 hs. A mixed lot of 60 sheep and yearlings sold at \$\times\$ 100 hs. Sie P b.

Venl Calves.

The market rules to better than a week ago in mixed lots with easy disposals. Butchers, seemed rather anxious to buy, more so than last week. J. S. Henry sold 150 calves, 145 fbs, at 54c. W. F. Wallace sold 90 calves, of 155 fbs, at 54c.

Live Poultry. There were 60,000 lbs on the market, with fair disposals. The market is in fair shape. Fowled at 13, @14c; roosters, 9c; brollers, 30, 39c P lbs.

Dreves of Veal Calves.

Maine—Goodrich & Brown, 15; M. D. Stock-man, 12; M. D. Hott & Son, 30; W. Stanley, 7; R. A. Foye, 30; C. E. Hanson, 100; W. H. Snell, 30; L. S. Company, 200; U. C. Libby 8; E. L. Libby, 60; F. L. Libby, 60; Jones & Co., 8.

New Hampshire—A. C. Foss, 11; Goodrich & Co., 61; Jones & Moulton, 225; Wood & Meere, 130; W. F. Wallace, 150.

Vermont—Fred Savago, 60; Dorand Bros., 23; B. G. Piper, 15; R. E. French, 35; W. A. Bicker & Co., 260; B. F. Ricker & Co., 26; J. S. Henry, 53.

Massachusetts—J. S. Henry, 47; O. H. Forbush, 1; R. Connors, 12; H. A. Gilmore, 33; scattering, 176; D. Simo, 15; George Chenry, 20; L. Steton, 25; J. O'Brien, 7; A. M. Baggs, 9, D. W. Clark, 8 Brighton, Tucckny and Wedmesday.

25; J. O'Brien, 7; A. M. Baggs. 9, D. W. Clark, 8
Hrighton, Tuceday and Wednesday.
Stock at yards: 1455 cattle, 6 sheep, 25,341
hogs, 936 calves, 225 horses. From West, 901
cattle, 25,000 hogs, 225 horses. Maine, 177 cattle,
6 sheep, 165 hogs, 560 calves. New Hampshire,
22 cattle, 10 hogs, 11 calves. Vermont, 12 cattle, 7
hogs, 58 calves. Massachusetts, 263 cattle, 59 hogs.
317 calves. New York, 100 hogs.
Tuesday—The trade in best cattle is active,
and prices are well sustained. Dealers are not

handling so many as they desire. The strong prices hold the cattle back, but it is a good time to market the stock before a drop in prices. A. Wheeler sold I cow, of soo hs, at 3c; 1, of 205 fb*, at 3c; 1, of 800 fbs, at 2c. Farmington Live Stock Company sold 4 oxen, fancy, at 6c. A. M. Baggs sold I cow, of 1100 fbs, at 3c. M. D. Holt & Son sold 4 oxen, 6000 fbs, at 3c. M. D. Holt & Son sold 4 oxen, 6000 fbs, at 3c. M. D. Holt & Son sold 4 oxen, 6000 fbs, at 3c. M. D. Holt & Son sold 4 oxen, 6000 fbs, at 3c. M. D. Holt & Son sold 4 oxen, 6000 fbs, at 3c. M. D. Holt & Son sold 5 oxen. There is only a limited demand. Cold weather leasens the call for milk. There is picnty of feed and milk. The trade has fallen off considerably within the past week and values are off \$5.85 a head. A. C. Foss sold 5 springers \$54 a head; 2 springers, \$45 a head. F. L. Libby sold 5 choice cows at \$56 a head; 5 cows, \$45. J. S. Henry, 8 choice cows, \$55.65 fc. 5 cows, \$45. J. S. Henry, 8 choice cows, \$55.65 fc. 5 cows, \$40 a head.

Veal Culves.

Sales rule easy at 1c advance. Supply light. A. C. Foss sold 8 calves, 260 fbs, at 5c. F. L. Libby, 10 calves, 125 fbs, at 6c; 20, of 110 fbs, at 5c. Goodrich & Brown sold 8, of 100 fbs, at 5c. Late Arrivals.

Wednesday—The arrivals of beef cows were not

Wholesale Prices. Poultry, Fresh Killed. Northern and Eastern—
Fowls, choice.

'eommon to good
Green ducks, # b

Nearby broilers—
Choice, 3 to 3 lbs to pair, # b

Squab broilers, 1 b each, # b

Pigeons, choice, # doz.

'eom to good.

Squabs, # doz.

Western ice-packed—
Turkeys, common to good.
Fowls, choice, large, # b

Fowls, medium.
Old cocks, # b.

Pigeons, choice, stall fed,# doz. ons, choice, stall fed, P doz. ons, shot, P doz. Pigeons, anot, P doz.
Pigeons, common, P doz.
Western Frozen—
Turkeys, No. 1, P lb.
Turkeys, No. 2.
Chickens, ch. soft roasting.
Chickens, average roasting.
Broilers, 1 (22) lbs.
Frowls, choice.
Fowls, com. to good.
Ducks Live Poultry. ... 14@

Note—Assorted sizes quoted below in 30, 50 fb. tubs only.
Creamery, extra—
Vt. & N. H. assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., assorted sizes.
Northern N. Y., large tubs.
Western, large ash tubs.
Western, asst. spruce tubs.
Creamery, northern firsts.
Creamery, western firsts.
Creamery, seconds.

Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds
Renovated
Initation creamery
Ladle, firsts.

Packing stock
Boxes—
Extra northern creamery
Firsts, northern creamery
Extra dairy
Dairy, first
Commen to good.
Trunk butter in j or j-B prints.
Extra northern creamery
Firsts, northern greamery
Extra northern dairy
Dairy first.
Common to good.

New Potatoes— Aroostook, Green Mountain, P bu. do. Hebrons, P bu. Sweet potatoes, P bbl..... Fruit Asparagus, native, \$\to\$ 3doz...

Beets, \$\tilde{y}\$ bu...

"hothouse, \$\tilde{y}\$ doz...

"Southern, \$\tilde{y}\$ 100 bunches

Beet greens, hothouse, \$\tilde{y}\$ bu...

Carots, \$\tilde{y}\$ bu...

Bouthern, \$\tilde{y}\$ 100...

Cabbages, \$\tilde{s}\$ 0... \$\tilde{y}\$ bu...

Cucumbers, bothouse, \$\tilde{y}\$ case...

Cress, native, \$\tilde{y}\$ doz...

Dandellous, \$\tilde{y}\$ bu...

Egg Plant, \$0., \$\tilde{y}\$ case...

Horseradish, \$\tilde{y}\$ B...

Herbe, \$\tilde{y}\$ doz...

Horseradish, & b.
Horbe, & doz.
Lettuce, holbed, native, & doz.
Leeka, & doz.
Mushrooms, & b.
Mint, & doz.
Parsley, & bu.
Parsley, & bu.
Parsley, & box.
Peppera, Southern, per carrier,
Pean, Southern, & bu. baki.
Radishea, hothouse, per doz. ern, P bu. beks ishes, hothouse, per closed, native, P is ... inach, native, P bu-infy, P doz-ing beans, So., P beat matoes, bethouse, P he matoes. Fin, P carri-writter, P doz

ellow eyes, extra..... Tellow eyes, seconds... Led Kidney



PRIZE GUERNSEY BULL, BIRTHRIGHT. A stylish imported specimen now at the head of a Bay State Herd. See description in Dairy Department.

FLOUR AND GRAIN

Flour.—'The market is quiet, higher.
Spring patents, \$6 1036 65.
Winter patents, \$5 3565 75.
Winter, clear and straight, \$5 1026 60.
Corm Meal.—\$1 1631 18 P bag, and \$2 60 P b bi; granulated, \$3 00 P bbi.
Graham Flour.—Quoted at \$3 0035 00 P bbi.
Ont Meal.—Quiet at \$3 2534 10 P bbi. for rolled and \$4 4024 75 for cut and ground.
Bye Flour.—The market is firm at \$3 802 190 P bbi.
Corm.—Supply moderate

4 by Fiber. - The market is first at \$6.504 at \$0 P bib. .

Corm. — Supply moderate.

No. 2, yellow, 63\(\frac{1}{2}\)@36c.

No. 3, yellow, 63\(\frac{1}{2}\)@36c.

No. 1 clipped, white, 40c.

No. 2 clipped, white, 30\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Fancy oats, 41\(\frac{1}{2}\)&42\(\frac{1}{2}\)c.

Millfleed. — Market firm.

Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$19 25\(\frac{1}{2}\)20.

Winter wheat bran, sacks, \$19 75\(\frac{1}{2}\)19 25.

Mixed feed, \$20 25\(\frac{1}{2}\)20.

Cottonseed meal, \$30 75.

Markey. — Feed barley, 51\(\frac{1}{2}\)53c.

Byc.—No. 2, 90\(\frac{1}{2}\)20 V bushel.

THE WOOL MARKET

RENTING A DAIRY FARM.—G. E. M., Middle-sex County, Ct.: There is no law, or even a well settled custom, as to the terms of renting on shares. In several instances coming to our knowledge, the tenant furnishes the cows and all other stock, performs the labor no case the owner receiving one-third. In one case the owner furnished everything as if for his own presparation, leaving: on the farm the teams, tools and cows, the tenant performing the labor only and the owner receiving two-thirds of the receipts, the renter one-third. In case you wished to divide equally with the renter, he should furnish to divide equally with the renter, he should furnish at least that fithe cows and usually also the teams and tools. If food has to be bought for the renter each pay in proportion to the amount of the receipts, the owner paying for ene-third lineome. The owner pays the taxes on the proportion of the receipts of each of the compared on coarse work of the receipts of each of the receipts erty and furnishes material for repairs of build-ings and fences, but the renter does the work. There are various details sure to come up which must be settled in each individual case, hence the pian of renting on shares is apt to be troublesome and unsatisfactory unless both owner and renter are inclined to be reasonable and come to ready agreements whenever neces-

Sary.

DERIORNING CALVES.—J. L. S., Clinton County, N. Y.: It is muckessier, to say nothing of being more humane, to dehorn culves when they are young, preferably when from three to our days old. Clip the hair away from the button; take a state of canatic potash, wranged they are young, preterably when from the button; take a stick of caustic potash, wrapped in some material to protect the fingers, moisten one end with water, and rub g-nily over the button until the skin becomes alightly raw and smarts a little. In a tew days a seab will form, which will soon disappear, and, if the work is properly done, will leave the calf without horns. One application is usually enough, but in case the horns start again the application cut in case the horns start again the application cut in the caustic potash runs down over the hair, to injure the eyes and skin. In esse the horns break through the skin before the caustic is applied, it will probably be necessary to use a knife to cut off the button, after which a little caustic potash can be rubbed over the exposed surface. There are a number of chemical preparations which give good results, but a man cannot afford to pay very much for them, as caustic potash is comparatively cheap and effective.

PARAFFIN IN GRAFTING

A wax for graiting used at the Massachusetts station substitutes parama for bees' wax, commonly used, and requires four pounds of rosin, two pounds of parrama and one pound of tailow. More rosin makes a bard wax and more railow a soft wax, and the condition may be regulated to suit the weather and method et use.

to suit the weather and method et use.

PRENOR GARDEWING.

A number of English greenhouse gardeners have been visiting the French gardeners in the visinity of Paris. They found the market gardener to journist chiefly of two acre lots, many of them devoted to growing early lettuce and other vegetables under glass. The soil was prepared with extreme care and is practically all artificial.

STANDARD POTATORS



Basolono Engines. hen not needed for pumping they come in play for fosen other farm duties. A long line, two borse wer and up. If you want reliable, economical power wer and up. If you want reliable, economical power

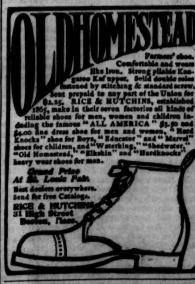
CHAS. J. JAGER CO., 106-8 High Street, BOSTON, MASS.

the imported cider is only fit to mix with the full-flavored article made from English cider apples. Among the kinds grown are Wareham Bris ets. Bess Pool, Beauty of Kent, etc. They furish enormous crops of a fruit which yields high-col-ored, rich-flavored julce. The growers find cider apples profitable because while the prices are low there is much less trouble and expense in harvesting the crop.

For the benefit of those who wish to learn to live with extreme economy, a Wisconsin school teacher explains how he supported a family on a salary of \$400 and laid by \$200 every year. He lives in a village where his rent is only \$36, including a small garden. The family of four pay about \$46 for groceries, \$15 for butter, \$15 for milk, \$11 for flour, etc., \$10 for meat, \$38 for clothing, magazines and papers \$5, includentals \$40, total about \$213. The garments of the older people are cut down for the children. Meat is used eight times a month, eggs being substituted most of the time. The family use two pounds of butter and six quarts of milk a week. The garden produces pota oes, apples, peaches, pears and cherries, a part of which are sanned to use in winter. THRIFTY LIVING.

Prevision Trade Steady.

Pork meats show no important change in quotations since last week and demand is moderate. The Cincinnati Price Current gives the Western packing for the week at four hundred thousand hogs, which is somewhat less than for the corresponding week of last year. Since March 1, however, the total has been 4,065,000, against 3,950,000 for the same period a year ago. Fresh beef continues a moderately declining tendency with demand duil and holders anxious to make sales even at slightly lower prices. Muttons and veals show no special change. Poultry is in steady demand at lame prices last quoted.



NO COMBINES OR TRUSTS IN CUTAWAYS BUSH and BOS PL/ Outs a track 5 ft. wf 1 ft. deep. Will ples new-out forest. Send for circulars.



AYRSHIRE YEAR BOOK 1905.

Sent free on application to the Sec-

C. M. WINSLOW, Brandon, Vr.

FARMERS' WANTS ONE CENT A WORD

Turners' Wast Department is established to allow the sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc. also Rela or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of one confere word cally, including mane, address or initials. No Duplay. Onch to accompany the

THE only sure cure for Gapes in chicks. Righer's Gape Ours prevents as well as cores. Get if and sare your chicks. Eccnts. Bookiet free.—LEWIS B. RIGLER, Frankford, Pa.

SPRING BROOK SPOCK FARM, Berkshires of sew very choice-bred gitts and bears old enoug for service for sale yet. These will be priced to sale they must go to make room for litters, now coming. J. M. HODSON, Manager, Monspeller, O.

ANTED IMMEDIATELY—A dret-class dairym and buttermaker, one that can take full class suty-fevedow dairy, who can give perfect salisfs on to customers and owner. Address ib. J. N ONALD, Autora, III.

A GOOD CHERRY PACTORY or erasmery for sale as Edmond, Okia, is miles from Okiahoma City capacity 2000 be, of milk daily. For particulars write S. P. WHIEER, Lock Box 408, Edmond, Okia. DEGISTERED CATTLE WANTED-Will crobs B. good lows sad bitnois farm. BOX 81, Independent, Is.

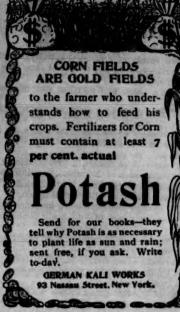
MHITE PLYMOUTH MOCKS—Have a few choice cockerels for sale; also eggs, \$1.50 for 18. MRS. IRAM HUWELL, B. No. 1, Winona, Minn.

BRESHIRES—First premium herd boars, from one to two years old. No fancy prices seked, S. WHITMORE, Horten, Mich.

ARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES—The largest hard of the popular breed in America. Over described to select from. During the last four years we have to select from. During the last four years we have been at the largest fairs in Canada. Out of its rest princes at the largest fairs in Canada. Out of its rest princes at the largest fairs in Canada and here of the largest fairs in Canada and here of the largest control of the largest fairs and here of the largest fairs of the largest fairs of the largest fairs of the largest fairs of the largest fairs. Prices reasonable. D. C. FLATT & SON, Killgrove, Out.

CULL-BLOODED COACH HORSES—Imported from Germany; pedigrees furnished. Address DB BEEG & REDENIUS, Ditte, Ia. GGS-\$1 per 15, \$5 per 165. Single-combed Brown Leghorns and Black Minorese, kept ou separate form. ED M. LASATER, Norris City, Ill.

DRIZE-WINNING S. C Brown Leghorns.—Best laying hen there is. Eggs, 18, 51; 36, 51.75; 50, 52.56; 50, 54. A. KLEIN, R. S. Campbellsport, Wis.



Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

Mortgagee's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage given by George H. Wood to Harold R. Page, dated March 3, 1905, recorded with Suffolk Deeds, Book 2026, Page 343, and by him assigned to Edward S. Page, for breach of the conditions thereof and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at public auction upon one of the parcels of land desoribed in said mortgage, said parcel being lot numbered one on a plan recorded with said Deeds, Book 1100, Pa.e 7, and now numbered 37 Hickford street, on Monday, the twelfth day of June, 1905, at half-past nine o'clock in the forencoe, all land singular, the premises described in said mortgage deed, namely:

Two parcels on the westerly side of Bickford St., being lots 1 and 2 on plan recorded with said Deeds, Book 1106, follo 7, bounded easterly by Bickford St., 38 ft.; southerly by land formerly Nawn, 65 1-10 ft.; westerly by I land now or formerly of Brewer, 38 15-100 ft.; northerly by the centre line of the wall between the north house on said premises and the next house north, 27-10 ft.; containing 2445 sq. 18. Said houses are numbered 35 and 37 Bickford St. Another parcel, being lot 5, on plan recorded with said Deeds, in Book 1105, follo 242 bounded: Southerly by Bromley Park, 13 ft. and 3 in.; westerly by the centre line of the partition wall between the house on lot 4 on said plan, 60 ft.; inortherly by a passage-way to be need in common by owners abutting thereon, 18 ft. and 3 in.; taskerly by Parker St., 19 ft.; southerly by the centre line of the partition wall between the house on hot 4 on said plan, 60 ft.; said premises are numbered 47 Bromley Park. Another parcel, being part of lot 2 on plan recorded with said Deeds, Book 1133, page 207, bounded: Easterly by Parker St., 19 ft.; southerly by the centre line of the partition wall between the house on the premises and the house on lot 1 as shown on said plan, 50 ft.; easterly by a line parallel with and 67 ft. distant from said plan, 50 ft.; wortherly by land

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of WILLIAM J. BAKER, late of Holliston, in said County, deceased. deceased.

WHEERAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Ann Baker, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to ber, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of June, A: D., 1908, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, at nine o'clock in the same should not be sixth day of June, A: D., 1908, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause,

is pays to raise mules. Traveling expenses refunded to buyers: free telephone and telegraph at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, it any you have, why the same should not be granted.

COTCH AND SOUTCH-TOPPED BULLS AND HISTORY FOR SALE-Sired by imp. Sected Mist 1978. D. M. REAM, Somen-st, O. D. HEIPERS FOR SALE-Sired by imp. Sected Mist 1978. D. M. REAM, Somen-st, O. D. Lead on the same should not be public not be public not be published in seak week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUBERTS PLOUGHMAN, a nowspaper published in Boeton, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this oltation to all known persons interested in the boars for sale. All good ones. J. A. LELAND, Woodside Farm, springfield, Ill.

CPRING BROOK STOCK FARM, Beckshires—A few very choice-bred gitte and boars old enough or service for sale yet. These will be priced to sail.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.
PROBATE COURT.
To the heir at-law, next of kin, and all other persons inscreeded in the estate of ALICE MAHER, jate of Cambridge, in said County

persons issuested in the estate of ALICE MAHER, jate of Cambridge, in said County deceated.

WHEREAM, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Haris Holden, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixth day of June, A. D 1905, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause. If any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAM, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by maling, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate thirty day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIER, Require, First Juge of said Court, this twenty-first day of April, in the year one thousand nine hundred and five.

W. E. ROGERS, Register.



syming dispetitions and ry stylish. Send 10 on

Our Domes.

The Workbox.

BABY'S SILK HOOD CROCHETED. Two spools of crochet silk, ten yards of aby ribbon and a fine steel hook, are mate-Make a chain of 6 stitches and join in

1st round-Twelve doubles under the

2d round—Two doubles in 1st double, (*) 1 double in next double, repeat from (*) all

3d round-Two double in first double, (*) 1 double in each of 2 doubles, 2 doubles in next double, repeat from (*) all around.

4th and 5th round—Like third round. 6th round-Two double in first double,

(*) 1 double in each of 3 double, 2 double in next, repeat from (*) all round. 7th round—One double in each double of

previous round. 8th round—Two double in first double (*) miss 1 double, 2 double in next double, repeat from (*) all round.

Repeat this last round 5 times more. 14th round—A shell of 4 double between first 2 double, 1 double between the 2 double of next group, repeat from beginning all

15th round—A shell of 4 double between second and third double of shell of previous round, 1 double on double, repeat from beginning of round.

16th round—Like last round. Turn and go back across the last-made row until within 7 shells of the beginning of the row; then turn and go back on the twenty-sev shell (with 1 double between each shell) for 11 more rounds. Begin each row

Across the neck make 1 double in centre of shell, 2 chain, 1 double on double.

Then all around the bood make a tuli rhen all around the hood make a ran-scallop of 100 double on shell. Shape the hood to the head with the baby ribbon, which should be of same shade as knitting silk. Place a small rosette of ribbon on centre of crown, also a large one in front

on top. Ties of wider ribbon. EVA M. NILES.

Petroleum for Complexion.

"If you want to see complexions, come to the oil wells," remarked the experienced operator in crude petroleum, smiling.

"Not women's complexions—no; they are not enough in touch with the real atmosphere that creates the peaches-and-cream cheeks and brow and chin and neck and These complexions belong to the hairy, bristled men who work day after day under the spouting oil of the active as is often the case with turpentine, chlowell, or around the pumps that draw the black or green or amber fluid, as the case

may be, from the depths. "I don't know whether the skin specialist has any explanation of the phenor works under the grimy conditions that are ginning of the disease may be marked by a chill, with headache, nauses, coated tongue and pain in the loins. These symptoms of the disease may be marked by a chill, with headache, nauses, coated tongue and pain in the loins. These symptoms of the disease may be marked by a chill, with headache, nauses, coated tongue and pain in the loins. These symptoms of the disease may be marked by a chill, with headache, nauses, coated tongue and pain in the loins. greasiest the complexions of the men are the fairest. I have seen men smooth shaven, who at evening receptions could make a fortune posing as living proofs of Soandso's complexion clutments, if the 'fake' could be maintained and the opportunity made possible.

"To some extent it is the grease itself that does the smoothing for the skin; white of an egg.
where the color comes from is a guess with When acute Bright's disease is excited by where the color comes from is a guess with me—I could hardly lay it to the dyes that are in the basic material in some of these oils. But I know this much about crude petroleum—a steady application of it to the skin will make a complexion for any one come chronic. The treatment, like that of who will take the course in earnest. If I were a woman seeking a complexion, as many woman are, I would invest in a barrel of crude petroleum and bathe in it regularly.-Chicago Tribune.

Nothing is more conducive to sleep than a neatly made bed, with snow-white sheets and pillows that give forth the faint oldtime fragrance of lavender. Yet this sweet herb is as seldom found in linen closets of the city housewife as is the large, restful bed of "flatless" days. So precious has space become in apartments (and nearly all the city lives in this fashion) that any makeshift which saves room is used in

There are two good rules on the proper position of a bed. It should never be placed against the wall, where there is often an imperceptible dampness. It should never stand in a recess or corner where there is not a constant circulation of fresh air. Dull headaches in the morning can nearly always be traced to sleeping in a bed far from a window. All sorts of coverlets are now used for

beds, but the plain, snow-white counter-pane looks cool and restful in summer. Bedspreads of dotted Swiss or net are also appropriate if used over a foundation. The net for this purpose should be of coarse mesh and large enough when spread over the bed to clear the floor on three sides. Flounces of heavy Russian lace about four or five inches wide may be used for an edge. Many good housewives think a white coverlet cold looking and less pisturesque than

Blankets are always preferable to quilts and comfortables, excepting those of soft down. Blankets, of course, can be washed, but frail women find them heavier and not so warm as down comfortables. All authorities, however, agree in condemning that favorite of past days, the "crazy quilt," and most of the other old-fashioned quilts. Although blankets are undoubtedly better than ordinary comfortables, a large number of housekeepers feel that their means will not permit them to use blankets

down to the foot, under the wattrees, and up again to the top, where the upper and under ends should be neatly basted together. After all wrinkles are smoothed out, the edges of the sheeting along the sides of the mattrees are roughly basted together. There should be two protectors for every mattrees so that when one is in

gether. There should be two protectors for every mattress, so that when one is in the wash the other can take its place.

When there is illness in the family some housewives use, in addition, thick comforters of unbleached cotten, which can be easily "ashed. Pillows and bolsters are often covered with cheap cotton or calico to resteat the ticking.

often covered with cheap cotton or calico to protect the ticking.

When airing a bed, place two chairs at the foot, about two or three feet away; then draw the bedclothes over them, leaving the mattress bare, or if you prefer, place the bedding on separate chairs. A certain very particular housekeeper arranged two strong hooks in every one of the bedrooms in inconspicuous corners, opposite each other, and about five feet from the floor. In the morning she stretched a line from hook to hook and hung the bedding over it to air for about two hours.—N. Y. Tribune. about two hours.-N. Y. Tribune.

Is This All So?

There is but one sure cure for the drink-ing disease or habit, and that is the simp-lest of all. The cure consists in cating fruits. That will cure the worst case of inebriacy that ever inflicted a person. It will entirely destroy the taste for intoxicants and will make the drunkard return to the thoughts and tastes of his childhood, when he loved the luxuries nature had provided for him and when his appetite had not be-come contaminated by false, cultivated tastes and attendant false desires and imaginary pleasures. No person ever saw a man or woman who liked fruit and who had an appetite for drink. No person ever saw nan or woman with an appetite for drink who liked fruit. The two tastes are at deadly emaity with each other, and there is no room for both of them in the same human constitution. One will certainly destroy the other.—What to Eat.

Acute Disease of the Kidneys.

Acute inflammation of the kidneys, called also acute nephritis or soute Bright's dis-ease, is excited by certain poisons during the process of their elimination from the body, or follows congestion, which results usually from exposure to cold and wet, or the sudden checking of perspiration, whereby the surface of the body is chilled and the blood is driven to the internal

organs.

The poisons causing acute inflammation may be taken into the body from outside, rate of potassium and certain other drugs, or they may be formed in the body as a result of faulty action of the digestive organs (intestinal indigestion), or by the bacteria of certain acute diseases, such as scarlatina, measels or diphtheria. The bethe face and swelling of the ankies, or there may be general dropsy, with an effu-sion of fluid in the chest and abdomen. The kidney secretion is greatly reduced in amount, and may contain blood; on ap-plication of the usual tests, it is found to contain much albumin, sometimes so much that boiling will make it solid, like the

inflammation of any other part, consists primarily in securing rest for the organ, and in protecting it, so far as possible, from further injury. The patient should be kept in bed in a well-ventilated room with a warm and equable temperature, the bowels should be kept organ and the action of the skin increased by warm packs or a hot-air

Since the most difficult work of the kidneys is the elimination of salts and other waste matters, the diet must aim to reduce the amount of this waste material. The ideal food is milk. It should be diluted with Vichy or distilled water to which a pinch of bicarbonate of sodium has been added. The patient should be encouraged to drink in addition plenty of pure water. Three quarts or more of fluid should be taken in the twenty-four hours. This is the main treatment, but, of course, in an affection so serious the physician should be in constant attendance to interpose when threatening symptoms show themselves.— Youth's Compani

A Family Sinking Fund.

A sinking fund is usually defined as sum or sums of money set apart for the purpose of extinguishing a debt by the accumulation of interest. Another definition and equally correct, is that this accumula tion is made for taking care of some specific matter or undertaking or to provide for some unseen or unexpected emergency. In this sense, a family sinking fund—for a which to call for unexpected expenses would be a very sensible and provident thing—to put by small sum from time to time as a reserve fund for occasions of ill-ness—for sickness will come into every ness—for sickness will come into every home some time or other, and not infrequently at very inopportune times. Have what in financial parlance is called this "sinking fund," and which is only to be drawn upon when doctors and druggists and all the other attendants of illness must put in their unwelcome appearance, with the inevitable expenses that seem very great when added to the usual family expenditures.

number of housekeepers feel that their means will not permit them to use blankets exclusively, and therefore they add to their bedding comfortablee, which are cheap and warm. Certainly some of the simple homemade comfortables in cheesecloth of delicate tints look clean and pretty in country cottages.

Most housewives imagine that linen is the ideal material for sheets, but several household authorities consider it inferior to a good quality of cotton for this purpose. Linen is cold and "slippery." It is no more appropriate for sheets than it is for body wear, owing to its non-absorbent quality. The wrinkles in linen sheets are harder to smooth out than those in cotton, and, in addition, keep a bed from looking fresh. Linen, however, is at its beat when used for tablectoths and napery. For all such purposes it is the ideal material.

Mattresses are difficult to clean, and even some work to brush properly, owing to the creases around the upholsterer's buttons. If they are not constantly and completely covered by protectors the dust will gradually enter every crease. One piece of unbleached cotton sheeting should be stretched over the entire mattress. The end of the sheeting should first be pinned to the top of the mattress, the rest drawn



BOATS FOOT OF SHEPARD HILL, HOLDERNESS, N. H. Cunnected with the Asquam House.

nurse who, when the patient became accustomed to her, would make it vastly more comfortable, not only to the patient, but to every one else in the house. It may be— and generally is—more agreeable to the sick to have those they love in attendance about them, but there are these others to be con-sidered; and physicians are practically all agreed that a skilled nurse counts about as much as themseives in the successful treat-ment of disease.

J. M. B.

Grown Suddenly Old.

"Have you ever noticed," said a woman recently, "how the women you know will go on appearing the same for years, and every season you will hear people say, 'How well Mrs. So-and-So is looking!' and 'How well Mrs. So-and-So is looking!' and then suddenly, without rhyme or reason, they will 'go crash'—and look about ten years older in one year? I have noticed it often. I do not mean the effects of ill health, or worries of any kind; I simply mean, as I say, they 'go crash' for no apparent reason. "I have studied the matter somewhat, with a view to my own spectages.

ohiefly with a view to my own appearance, and I have come to the conclusion that a great deal of it is in the way we dress, or, rather, contrive to dress, for it is the change ing one's style that so often proves fatal.

Of course, we must grow older—that is a foregone conclusion. But as long as we do foregone conclusion. But as long as we do our hair and dress in practically the same our hair and dress in practically the same styles the changes that must take place in even the best preserved women are not very noticeable, and in some women are hardly perceived at all. But it is a great hardly perceived at all. But it is a great mistake, for instance, for a woman who is past her first youth to change the fashion of doing her hair. It accentuates every mark of time, and calls attention to every defect. A change in the fashions too rashly adopted also often adds years to the appearance of a woman. The modes must be followed very slowly and cautiously.

"Hypotheologs also are a great mistake.

Bright colors also are a great mistake. I know a woman who wore mourning for many years, and was wonderfully youthful in her appearance. One spring she went into colors, and jumped from forty to fifty at a bound. Every one noticed it. If she had had the good sense to continue her black with just a touch of color, she would not have lost her reputation for youthful-

"Hats just now are dangerous to trifle with. A too youthful looking hat has proved many a middle-aged woman's undoing. An English woman who is still beautiful in sweeping black gowns, Marie Antoinette capes and a modified cap of the same style, said to me once that every woman of forty should adopt a uniform costume—something that suited her, that her friends would get aconstomed to iden-"Do you know Mrs. A-? A year ago

she was the youngest-looking woman of her age I knew. Weil, I saw her yesterday in church, and she gave me a shock. She looked years older. 'Why is it?' I said to myself, and I set to discover what it was. Her face looked as fresh as usual. Then I noticed her hair. 'What a mistake!' I exclaimed inwardly, for she had dragged over the soft waves which usually rippled back from her forehead nearly to her eyebrows. I suppose that is on account of the new-fashioned tip-tilted hat she is wearing, I surmised to myself. But the hat and the hair gave her a worn and older look that I never noticed before. Why couldn't the woman have kept to her neat toques, which are still worn, and her softly waved hair, a most romantic one. He had become inare still worn, and her softly waved hair, that grew so prettly around her temples? She has lost even her smart look in following the ultra fashions."

> Domestic Hints. STRAWBERRY DUMPLINGS

Roll out a layer of cream of tartar bisouit dough very thin; butter and spread very thickly with ripe strawberries which have been rolled in sugar; then roll the dough up, pinch the edges tightly together and steam for three quarters of au hour. When done, serve immediately, outling slices from the end, jelly-roll fashion. An egg cause or whipped cream is deligious, with this

PINEAPPLE CUSTABD.

Make smooth three tablespoonfuls of flour with one of butter and stir into a quart of boiling milk. Have ready the beaten yolks of eight eggs, add to them two-thirds of a cup of sugar and turn into the milk, stirring constantly for three minutes; add, when cold, a cupful of chopped pineapple and four tablespoonfuls of lemon juice. Cover with a meringue of the whites of the eggs and four dessert apoonfuls of powdered sugar. Brown lightly in the oven.

PRUIT JELLY. Soak one box of gelatine one hour in one pint of cold water; when soaked, pour on one pint of boiling water, then put in a quart of fruit. Fine-apples, canned strawberries or rappherries or other fruits may be used. Add one-half oup of sugar and one teaspoonful of lemon, then pour in mould to harden. Serve with whipped cream.

nixture into a baking dish which has been

It is not generally known that eggs covered with boiling water and allowed to stand for five ninutes are more nourishing and more easily ligested than eggs placed in boiling water and allowed to boil furiously for three and a haif

In testing a piece of cloth to see if it is a cotton mixture, if you cut a small piece off and put a match to it, if it is all wool it will only slage, but

There is no nicer spring breakfast than a sliced green pepper cut very small and cooked for ten minutes with two peeled and diced tomatoes in a little butter; add four eggs lightly beaten and stir as for a scramble.

To tell if a diamond is genuine make a small dot on a piece of paper with a lead pencil, and look at it through the diamond. If it shows but a single dot, the diamond is genuine; if it shows more than one, or the mark appears scattered, it is false, no matter what it cost.

Make a delicious violet perfume by putting half an ounce of small pieces of orris root into two ounces of alcohol. Add to this a bunch of newly-picked violets, cork and bottle tightly and shake well. After it has been standing four or five days a few drops on the handkerchiefs will leave the scent of fresh violets.

when the handles of steel knives and forks come off they can be easily mended with resin. Pour a little powdered resin into the cavity in the handle. Heat the part of the knife that fits into the handle until it is red hot, and thrust into the handle. It will become firmly fixed by the resin when it becomes cool. Protect the blade from the heat.

Don't use borax and resewater to remove tan and freekles without putting on a little cold cream afterwards, for borax makes the skin dry. A glass of water drunk half an hour before each meal and just before retiring will frequently regulate the bowels, so those troubled with con-stipation will be all right.

To remove old putty and paint, make a paste with soft soap and a solution of caustic soda, or with slaked lime and pearlash. Lay it on with a piece of rag or a brush, and leave it for several hours, when it will be found that the paint or putty may be easily removed.

Camphor is very useful to freshen the air of a slok room. Put a piece on an old saucer, and on it lay the point of a red-hot poker, when its fumes will quickly fill the room.

THE PERKINS INSTITUTION AND MASSA-CHUSETTS SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

BY CHARLES F. READ, CLERK OF THE BOSTONIAN SOCIETY.

Among the many beneficent institutions in Boston few, if any, have accomplished tify her with, and that she would never change. I thought it such a good idea, and think seriously, even now, of adopting it. century, it was the first institution of its kind in this country to give a practical ed-cation to persons deprived of their sight, and its methods have been largely copied

ohusetts passed an act for the incorporation of the New England Asylum for the Blind, the State thus giving its approval to a project which had its inception in the minds of two young Boston physicians, Samuel Gridley Howe, M. D., and John Dik Fisher, M. D. In the year 1829, the Legislature of Massa

a most romantic one. He had become in-terested a few years before in the Greek war for ind-pendence, which occurred in the years 1824 to 1827 and served in the army as a surgeon. Returning to America, he solicited aid for the Greeks, who were in danger of famine, and when he had re-turned to Greece he established a colony on the 1sthmus of Corinth. On his way ho

the Isthmus of Corinth. On his way home again, he visited Switzerland and was in France during the Revolution of 1830.

Upon Dr. Howe's return to Boston, he entered at once into the organisation of the asylum, and it opened its doors in the autumn of 1832. So interested did the public become at this time in the project that large fairs were held for its benefit, one in Boston and the other in Salem, the latter one being conducted by ladies of Salem, Marblehead and Newburyport. By this means,

fairs were held for its benefit, one in Boston and the other in Salem, the latter one being conducted by ladies of Salem, Marblehead and Newburyport. By this means, interest was stimulated in the education of the blind and much money was provided for the maintenance of the institution.

At this time also, a most liberal offer of assistance came from one of Boston's distinguished citizens, Col. Thomas Handaeyd Perkins. He offered to give his mansion house and grounds on Pearl street as a home for the asylum, provided that the sum of fifty thomasud dollars be contributed in Boston, which condition was more than realized in one month.

In order to arouse public interest to a greater extent, exhibitions of work, done by the blind, were held in all of the New England and several of the Western States, and as a result, appropriations were made of one thousand dollars annually for twelve years from Connecticut, twelve hundred dollars annually from Vermont and five hundred dollars from New Hampshire.

Early in the year 1830, the Mount Washington Heuse on Broadway, South Boston, which building had been creeted a few years previously for a hotel, at a cost of one hundred and ten thousand dollars, was offered to the trustees in exchange for the Pearl street estate. The offer was accepted after careful deliberation and by a special vote of the corporation.

em the expecite side of Broadway. The inmates of the asylum were transferred to the new home in May, 1889, all of the expenses of removal being contributed by several benevolent citizens of Bostom.

It was at this time thought wise to comment the name of the great benefactor, Colonel Perkins, with the name of the institution, and by a vote of the trustoes the corporation became the "Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind," and the community knows it today by that name, with the exception of the change of one word. In 1877 the word School was substituted for the word Asylum, in accordance with the wish lof Dr Howe, expressed before his death.

The Perkins Institution still cocupies its commanding site on ancient Dorchester Neck, and still continues its humane work as laid out by Dr. Howe, although in a greatly enlarged degree. Since Dr. Howe's death, in 1876, the director of the school has been his son-in-law, Michael Anognos.

The pupils of the school are naturally taught such studies and trades as are readily and thoroughly acquired by the blind. As they acquire a strong love of music, that study is one of the principal ones, and not only are good musicians graduated from the school, but many are taught the more homely accomplishment of plane tuning. Another important branch is the printing of books for the blind. This was first undertaken many years ago, under the direction of Dr. Howe, and so great has been

of books for the blind. This was most undertaken many years ago, under the direction of Dr. Howe, and so great has been the progress made by means of ingenious devices, that a large library has been published, including many standard works.

Among the trades taught are chair seating, the manufacture of mattresses of every description and door mats. These and other

secription and door mats. These and other oducts form so large and varied an assortent that for years a store in Boston has sen devoted to their sale.

In closing, it is interesting to record that Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, widow of Dr. Howe, and beloved of all Boston, is still with us in a happy and useful old age. At this present writing, she has just addressed a large audience in Boston on the topic, "Women in the World,"

RAST ALSTRAD, N. H., Feb. 6, 1904. Or. B. J. Kendall Company: Dear Sirs:—I tried your remedies on cracked heel as directed on page 56 of your "Treatise on the Horse" and found it all right. It completely cured her. Lately she has sprained her leg and I have been using your Kendall's Spavin Cure and now she is nearly well, does not go lame at all. I have given your Spavin Cure a fair trial and feel and know that there is nothing that can take its place. I have also used it for the last fifteen years and find it all it is claimed. You may use my name if you wish. I shall always use Kendall's S, avin Cure in preference to any Yours with respect, H. A. COMEY.

A Trie of Champions.

"That a' man's weakness' is also his 'strong point' is fully demonstrated by the career of Mr. M. W. Savage, proprietor of International Stock Farm, Minneapolis, Minn. The first conspicuous purchase of Mr. Savage in the trotting horse line was a world's champion, the lion-hearted trotting king, Directum (2.05½), the world's long reigning champion trotting stallion, and since then he has added to his string of champion stallions till he now owns three of them, namely. long reigning champion trotting stallion, and since then he has added to his string of champion stallions till he now owns three of them, namely, Dan Patch (1.56), the fastest harness horse in the whole world; Directum (2 0.2), for many years the champion trotting stallion of the world, and still the world's champion four-year-old trotting stallion, and lastly he added the \$125.000 Arion (2) (2.10), (3) (2.10), (4) (2.072), still the reigning two and three-year-old champion trotting stallions of the world. It is only when one stops to think soberly and considerately of this group of stallions that one can grasp and fully realize the stupendousness of Mr. Savage's accomplishments and possessions in the champion stallion line. To own one champion stallion is quite sufficient to satisfy the average man's ambition, but three of them satisfies Mr. bavage's ambition none too well, and, like Alexander the Great, it is most likely that he seeks 'other worlds to conquer,' other champions to own, and their services to offer to the trotting-horse public on most reasonable terms. Verily, 'Three World's Champion Stallions' and '3 'Three World's Champion Stallions' and '3 Feeds for One Cent' make a 'winner' combination, both for Mr. Sayage and his business patrons."—Exchange.

"The American Tretter."

"The American Trotter" is the title of the latest ind in many respects the best book that has ever been published which treats of the origin, history and development of the American trotting horse. It is from the pen of Mr. S. W. Parlin, editor of that excellent journal, the American Horse Breeder, and should be in the library of every person who desires to have a knowledge of the history of the most useful of all horses. Mr. Parlin's work commences with an account of the earliest history of horse racing and traces the trotting breed from its foundation to the present day. There is no writer on the subject who is a more careful and painstaking person than Editor Parlin, nor one who sticks closer to lacts and makes so few statements on hearsay. He believes in "the thoroughbred cross" and supports every claim made by facts and figures that no fair-minded person can gainsay. The work is profusely illustrated with pictures of the most noted trotters, sires and brood mares, nearly all from copyrighted photographe made by Schrieber, the leading animal photographer of America. The price of the book is only \$2, and every horseman who buys and reads it will consider it the best investment he ever made with that much money.

—A Mindoo poem enumerates eight hundred

—A Hindoo poem enumerates eight hundred purposes to which the Palmyra palm alone is put. Among other things it supplies paper for writing upon, an intoxicating crink called "toddy," large quantities of sugar fruit and a vogetable for the table when the plants are young. Palm wine is also obtained from the jules of the sago palm, which yields excellent sugar candy when boiled. The pith of the trunk forms a large part of the food of the natives in many parts of India. Bopos, brushes and brooms are manufactured from the fibre of the leaf stalks.

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Seashore and Country Combined. Hand ome cottages in connection, have com-lete hotel equipment and service. **OPENS JUNE 15, 1905**

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Overlooking the Asquam Lakes. From the roof garden of this hotel may be obtained one of the most beautiful and extensive lake and mountain views in the whole White Mountain region.

The hotel itself is modern, well equipped and itself is modern, well equipped and itself is modern.

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covated and refurnished throughout; steam electric lights; good livery connected; anuschall. Special rates for June and September. MRS. M. E. BURLEIGH, Proprietor.

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NS THE PANOUS ACROBAT

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d by MARQUIS OF SALISBURY 18th 1988s, the bust sen of imp. Salis

and the Walnut

poetry.

SLEEP.

Come, Sleep. O Sleep! the certain knot of peace, The balting-place of wit, the balm of woe, The poor man's wealth, the prisoner's release, The indifferent judge between the high and

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With shield of proof shield me from out the ose Lerce darts Despair at me doth throw

those Lerce carts Despair at me dotn thr make in me those civil wars to cease; till good tribute pay if thou do so. thou of me smooth pillows, sweetest bed namber deaf to noise and blind of light, A chamber deaf to noise and blind of right,
A rosy garland and a weary head;
And if these things, as being thine by right,
Move not thy heavy grace, thou shalt in me,
Liveler than elsewhere, Stella's image see.
—Sir Philip Sidney.

THE ROSE BUSH.

How oft I passed in days of yore The rose bush to her open door, And how I called its perfume, sweet As lovers' kisses when they meet.

Today I pass the dear old spot, The bush is there, but she is not. she went away, ah, long ago, To that fair land, the angels know.

Yet as I pause, it seems to me
Her spirit hovers lingeringly
About the porch where now I wait
To bear a rosebud through the gate.
J. W. R. TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN.

There was a battlefield where myriads lay,
Some deadly wounded, many thousand dead;
And with a hurrying dust through all the land
Sprang the hot couriers: many a name they spoken by Victory in her trumpet-breath, Crowned by the crimson Hour for deathless

The mother gave her son: he lay forgot; The mother gave her son: he lay forgot;
The wife her husband: in the cannon's path
Oblivion tossed him; and the maid betrothed
Sent her beloved: the earthquake of the bomb
Was the fierce sexton at his sudden grave.
Their names the couriers bore not. Far behind
The vulture hovered, seeking such, and found.
When the long death list came at last, it brought
The nameless names that break a myriad hearts. The nameless names that break a myriad hearts. The conquering leader rides in history; The conquering army sleeps anonymous.

—John James Platt, in May Lippincott's.

A BOSOM HARDENED.

So I put faith in her, This woman Titlan baired, This Juno careless clad, And with the mild blue eye. For she had spoke me fair;

And at the last
How she my bosom wrung!
Aye! And with pleasure unconcealed,
And a calm indiff grence That one might feel who, cruel, Sets heel upon a harmless worm, She viewed her crushing work.

With fewling that 'twere doubtless well, And knowing not how hard She'd make this thing for me, I turned no show of sorrow to the world, Nor felt one pang. And, had she not dared To trifle with its further weal, Not now beneath my bosom, hardened thus, Would I be harboring curses deep, 'Gainst her and all her ruthless kind!

But, ah! that bosom was of finest Madras web and woof, Front of the swellest outing shirt That ever cost five dollars, net, And soft as filmiest silk It should have hung, and limp; It should have nung, and have nung. But she—this isundress mine—
She starched it! aye!
Starched it stiffer than a hemlock board!
—Ed Mott.

THE DREAMING OF PRINCILLA

Old beaus they whisper soft and low To one another when she passes: She is the same Priscilla Sne The quietest of all the lasses."

Down the old village street at night, When ev'ry window's dark around her, She passes through the pale moonlight— She passes through the pale moonli The call of duty it has found her.

She never tires of the good
Offwell doing with patient labor; Ah! many hours she has stood Beside the sick bed of a neighbor.

No tramp goes hungry from her door: There's always something in her larder To help the weary traveler o'er The gulf—tomorrow may be harder.

Her cat is purring in a chair, Her copper tea-kettle is steaming. Priscilla Snow sits nodding there— And dreaming, dreaming, only dreaming.— Horace Seymour Keller, in New York Sun.

A BOON.

Wizard of the seedless apple,
To this task now turn your mind: With another problem grapple Would you benefit your kind.

Save the younger generation, With the collywobbles vexed, And to win a great ovation Make the greenless apple next.

Brilliants.

A crowd of troubles passed him by,

A crowd of troubles passed him by,
As he with courage waited.
He said, "Where do your troubles fly
When you are thus belated?"
"We go," they said, "to those who mope,
Who look on life dejected;
Who weakly say goodby to Hope—
We go where we're expected."
"Irving-Russel -Irving-Russell.

Be useful where thou livest, that they may
Both want and wish thy pleasing presence still;
Kindness, good parts, great places are the way
To compass this. Find out men's want and

And meet them there. All worldly joys go less To the one joy of doing kindnesses. -George Herbert.

Before Thine altar kneeling low We bare our sinful hands to Thine;

O holy Lord, Thy pity show, And cleanse us with Thy touch divine.

Fill Thou these empty palms with food, The bread Thou givest from above; This cup with Thy most precious blood, The wine of Thy atoning love.

The hunger and the thirst we plead
No meaner feast could satisfy;
O Saviour, in our utter need
Thou, Thou must feed us or we die.
—Harriet McEwen Kimball.

Let not your heart be troubled, Josus said, Let not your heart be troubled or afraid; My Peace into your hands I freely give, Trust in your God, and in His precepts live. —Dunmers

Over my heart in the days that are flown,
No love like mother-love ever has shown;
No other worship abides and endures,—
Paithful, unselfish, and patient like yours;
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and the world-weary brain
—Elizabeth Akers Allen.

"Every day is a fresh beginning,!
Listen, my soul, to the glad refrain,
And spite of all sorrow and older sinning
And puzzles forecasted and possible pain,
Take heart with the day, and begin again."

cost such a small amount, and she had not begun to have her social ambitions awakened till the last year or two.

The other girls in the class were to have either a handsome piece of jewelry or a gold watch, as a souvenir of graduation day, and there were photographs, spreads, class pins, dances, and the usual accompaniments of the festive time.

Charles Soliday's twin daughtere had everything that any one had, and far more. Their father was to present them with watches, suitably engraved, and their mother had promised them elegant gold bracelets, with diamond studded clasps. They were to entertain the entire class at an informal dance, followed by a supper, at which each guest would be presented with a specially designed favor.

The girls' gowns were to be made by their mother's fashionable dressmaker, and nothing would be lacking to complete their stylish appearance. The dotted Swiss muslin which Mrs. Soliday was rapidly finishing looked coarse and cheap in her eyes, and she threw it on the bed with a completely disgusted expression on her handsome face.

That day Mrs. Soliday spent a few hours with

handsome face.

That day Mrs. Soliday spent a few hours with her sister, who lived out in the auburbs. Returning home in the late afternoon, she was obliged to sit in a closely-crowded car, and her cycs were startled by headlines in a special edition of an evening paper: "Charles Soliday Arrested. About to escape with his Flunder. Denied wrong-doing, but finally broke down and concessed."

Mrs. Soliday feit her heart stop beating for a moment, then plunge like a runaway horse. Charles Soliday, whose wife and daughters she had envied—she could not believe her own eyes. Mrs. Soliday was too excited to remain in the car when it approached her locality, so signaling to the conductor, she left the car and walked sandly toperated her home.

rapidly towards her home.

Hurrying into the house she was met by Kisie, who had heard the news. The girl was as excited as her mother, and they talked over the

astonishing situation.

"Is'nt it dreadful for Bertha and Bernice," said Elsie. "They didn't come to school today, and the girls said that their mother had hysterics and fainting spells all day. There's father coming

now."

"Tell him I am upstairs and I want to speak to him right away," said Mrs. Soliday as she hastened out of the room
William Soliday looked very soberly at his pretty daughter, then turned and waiked slowly to his wife's room. She met him at the door and the tears were running down her cheeks.

"Oh, William, can you ever forgive me," she

began:
"There, Eliza, don't take on so," said her husband, dropping heavily into a big chair, and taking the trembling woman in bis arms.
"But to think what Charles has done—and where he is, and where you might have been if—"here she was unable to go on.
"Don't cry so, Eliza. It will be all right in time," continued Mr. Soliday, patting his wife's shoulder and hardly realizing what he was saying.

ing.
Oh, but Wilham, I would rather live plain,
and not have new things and know that my husband was an honest man. And you were
stronger than I was, because I was afraid of
what people would say and I might have driven
you to do something desperate just as Charles
has done," and she began to sob with renewed

has done," and she began to sob with renewed violence.

"Now Eliza, just listen a minute," said William Soliday. "I had a chance to make fifty dollars today, that is, I received it on an old account that I nover expected to be paid. If you want it to buy some pretty things for the little girl—"

"Oh, William, it's more than enough," returned his wife. "She will only need a part of it and I want you to have some for yourself. I can't have my good man looking shabby" she ended with a slight smile around her muth and her husband was too wise to object.

Among the lovely young girls who were graduated there was noue more bewitching than Elise Soliday, in her simple gown and without any jingling trinkets. The Soliday twins were not there, and with their withdrawal from the class, the element of extravagance which threatened to be the dominant feature was eliminated. In girlish fashion the swing of the pendulum was toward extreme simplicity of dress, to the relief of those whose means were limited to a small outlay.

"Our Elise was the prettiest girl in the class,"

Out lise was the prettiest girl in the class,"
and Mrs. Soliday to her husband that night.
"How could she help it—with such a mether,"
he replied without a mement's heatation.
MARY PRABODY SAWYER.

Poutb's Department.

Practice of Johanny Scar.

If any boy or girl reader of the Children's Page should happen to go to Yellowstone National Park this summer he or she would certainly see little Johanne Bear there.

Johanne Bear is the beby out whose acquaintance Ernest Thompson Seton made while visiting the park, which, by the way, contains the finest preserve of wild animals in the country. Johanne was caught by some of the people at the hotel, which was not so difficult, as Johanne had been lame from his birth.

Yesterday, in specking in Carnegio Hall under the auspices of the West End Exchange and Industrial Union, Mr. Seton told his young friends a lot of new stories about Johanne.

"Johanne is immertal," he said, "Tallowstone

UNCLE SELSE'S DOG. Is you-all seen a dawg roun' here
Dat don' belong to you?
I's huntin' mine—he's done been los'
For 'bout a day or two.

What kind er dawg?—now lemme see If I kin tell you dat; Fust place, he's po', dough he sho' eats Enough to make 'im fat.

His ha'r looks lak hit wuz put on Des any which-a-away, be color of it sorter mixed, Lak dus' an yaller clay.

He ain' no high-tone gent'man's dawg, Ner thoroughbred, but des A ev'yday bench-legged dawg. What looks lak all de res'. Ef you-all sees him hangin' roun', I hope you'll let me know, Hit's funny how I wants dat dawg, I miss him mo' an' mo'.

Es far as acshul value goes,
I ain't got dat in sight,
Hit's dos do wag er dat dawg's tail
When I comes home at night. —Eloise Lee Sherman, in Lippincott's.

Gems of Tbought.

.It is not on what we have to give, but or what He has to give, that our attention should be fixed. Our worthiness to be there is not so good a recommendation as our consciousness of unworthiness; for, the deeper this is, the more earnestly are we likely to apply ourselves to the grace which He offers.—James Stalker. ion as our eo

which He offers.—James Stalker.

.... We wrong the deepest revelations of life when we are not content to let this one little segment in the arc of our existence stand in its own simple, separate intention, whether it be gladness or gloom, and trust surely, if we are faithful, that the full and perfect intention must come out in the full range of our being.—Robert Collyer.

To rule and a content of the stalker.

....To rule one's anger is well; to prevent it is otter.—Edwards.

....The mark of a saint is not perfection, but consecration. A saint is not a man without faults, but a man who gives himself without reserve to God.—B. F. Westcott.

within. For, as Maint Bernard has said: "Notb-ing can work me damage but myself. The harm that I sustain I carry about with me, and I am never a real sufferer but by my own fault." From the kingdom of the mind issue the edicts that govern life.—Success.

....The Bible is our greatest m he past.—Ira M. Price.

notes and Queries.

THE POSTMARK.—"D.": Engined is said to a originated the postmark. The first one used in London in 1600. It was a simple also consisting of a small circle divided into two in. In the top portion were two letters inding the month was abown. No endeaver was to to canada the year, and it is only by the se of the letters on which the mark is inseed that it is possible to fix the date of its THE POSTMARK.-"D.": Eng

THE FOUR-POST BUDSTRAD.—"L. M.": In mediaval times, when life was very insecure, it was usual for people to sleep on a bed which was surrounded by tides of boards with strong posts at the four corners. These sides contained sittings doors, which could be factoned inside.

The number of timber sleepers on the raily ways of the world is calculated to be about 1,04,000,000 and their value is estimated at about 300,000,000. This item makes a serious drain on with them. If attacked in who night they were arrounded by the noise made by the crashing in of their wooden defences and were able to defend that the nerves of smell are so sensitive that the odor of iodederm can be recognized in quantities.

The Phy of El.

"The All must be flow, "William," and Marving and Section 1997. The Section 1997 of the Section 1997 of the Section 1997 of the Section 1997. The Section 1997 of the Section 1997 of the Section 1997 of the Section 1997. The Section 1997 of the Section 1997. The Section 1997 of the Sect

—"We owe the steel pen," said an inventor to a man named Gillott—Joseph Gillott—an Englishman. Gillott was a jeweier. He lived in Birmingham. One day, accidently splitting the end of one of his fine steel jewel making tools, he threw it peevishly on the floor. An hour later it was necessary for him to write a letter. Where though, was his quill pen? He searched high and low, but couldn't find it. Looking finally on the floor he discovered not the pen, but the broken steel tool. 'I wonder if I couldn't make shift to write with this?' he said. And he tried to write with the split steel, and, of course, he succeeded perfectly. To this episode we owe the steel pen, which has superseded the quill all over the world."

—Monroe's six years after his retirement from the Presidency were passed in comparative obscurity as a resident of this city, and his dying hours were embittered by scandalous accusations in connection with Jackson's seizure of Spanish forts in Florida during the first 5eminole war. Polk outlived his retirement less than a year, and there is every reason to suppose that had Arthur compassed his ambition of an election to the Presidency in 1984 he would have died early in his term, for he outlived his retirement less than two years. Typer, who outlived his retirement less than two years. Typer, who outlived his retirement less than two years. Typer, who outlived his retirement less than two years. Typer, who outlived his retirement less than two years. Typer, who outlived his retirement less than two years. Typer, who outlived his retirement less than two years. Typer, who outlived his retirement less than two years. Typer, who outlived his retirement less than two years. Typer, who outlived his retirement less than two years. Typer, who outlived his retirement less than two years. Typer, who outlived his retirement less than two years. Typer, who outlived his retirement less than two years. Typer, who outlived his retirement less than two years. Typer, who outlived his retirement less than two years. T

soven years after its retirement and took the opportunity to write what was in effect a defence of his administration.

—At the Church Council in 536 the religious observance of sunday was recommended, but little attention was paid to it. In 730 Alcuin, an English prelate, became the spiritual advisor of Charlemagne, when for the first time it was for maily declared that the fourth commandment covered the first day of the week; but this declaration was observed by comparatively few, and for eight centuries thereafter Sunday was observed far more as a day of sport and festivity than as a religious one. The English Parliament sat on Sunday, and Englise courts were held on that day down to the reign of Elizabeth. In 1866 Dr. Nicholas Bound of Suffolk County, England, published a work called "The True Doctrine of the Sabbath," in which he maintained, not that Sunday was divinely appointed as a Sabbath, but that the obligation to observe a Sabbath was divine. It was as late as at the opening of the seventeenth century when Puritans in England began the practice of calling Sunday the Sabbath. There never were, and are not now, any satia, factory reasons given for the calling and observing of Sunday as the Sabbath day. Bays Bishop Polter: "Their (the Puritans) warrant for what they did (with reference to the observance of Sunday as a Sabbath), whether we look for it in the pages of the New Testament or in the traditions of Catholic Christendom, was neither substantial nor sufficient."

Curious Jacts.

—A bell east by the Boston patriot, Paul Revere, hangs in the bell tower of the Chapman street schoelhouse at Greenfield. There is another of his bells in the church at Sunderland. A third one was in the church at Sunderland. A third one was in the church at Sunderland. A compared to the second several years ago.

—One of the show bottles in a Derby (Ct.) drug store contains the name coloring matter that was placed in it in 1864. It is just as bright a blue as it was the day the bottle was elected.

—The saints have no fewer than 397 streets named in their honor in London. There are 185 Church streets, fifty-cix Chapel streets, sixty-cix King streets, one hundred Quoen streets, and nearly as many High streets. If a letter were addressed to one of these without further definition it might take some months before it would reach the address.

—The first Japanesse newspaper was pub-

tion is might take some montax before it would reach the address.

—The first Japanese newspaper was published in 1863, only forty-one years age, and contained some news translated from the Dutch papers. Today Japan has over one thousand two hundred daily newspapers and periodicals. Tokio has over twenty. The Japan Times of Tokio is published in English but is edited evaluately by Japanese.

os Among a number of simple hats, suitable for street wear, was a modified salior, with a wide brim and low crown, in a burat straw. The hat was raised in the back, and the bandeau was covered with crushed bows of white ribbon. The

tion to the Presidency in 1884 he would have died carly in his term, for he outlived his retirement less than two years. Tyler, who outlived his retirement twenty years, emerged from obscurity near the end of his life to preside over the vain Peace Convention on the eve of the civil war. He afterward served in the Congess of the Confederate States. Buchanan lived more than seven years after his retirement and took the opportunity to write what was in effect a defence of his administration.

—At the Church Council in 688 the religious band of black velvet ribbon, and there were stiff bows of the velvet on other side.

"a The shops are blooming with gay parasols."

bows of the velvet on either side.

***a*The shops are blooming with gay parasols and sunshades. Far and away the most attractive among the colored sunshades is the English or club coaching umbrells. This has a long stick enamelled to match the silk. Others have natural wood handles. The long handles of wood terminating in a carved head of an animal or bird are very smart. The coloring of the heads is most artistic. The prices of these umbrellas are by no means extravagant, and almost any one can afford at least one colored sunshade. At one large shop this week there was a sale of coaching umorellas for \$3.95. Pongee umbrellas with embroidered dots in various colors and deep borders of taffets to match the dot are decidedly popular. These have natural wood handles and are sold for less than \$6.

colors and deep borders of taffets to match the dot are decidedly popular. These have natural wood handles and are sold for less than \$5.

c's. No accessory of dress is made more of lately than the bolt. The crane for ribbons is partially responsible, but every variety of linen belt and girdle is also being shown. A new idea is to have a matching stock and belt in two colors of linen. Blue and white is the prestiest combination, but all colors are to be had. Aftailored white linen suit with blue and white stock and belt and blue linen spate over white canvas ties is a costume we shall doubtless see on many a fashlomably garbed woman this summer. It is possible to dress from head to foot in linen, and a great many women will elect to do so.

c's. The matching fad has been extended to giovas. The latest giove is lined at the top with colored kid, in all shades. This gauntlet is supposed to be turned back over the wrist.

c's. Voils match, as a matter of course. It takes a very pretty woman to look well under a manve or a green gauze, but veils must match hats. A few white lace veils are seen, and many lace-edged not and gauze veils.

c), About the only part of the costume that does not have to match is the shoes. Colored had is not yet fashlomable, although the colored put is an old story. The new models in ahoos are rather odd, and wence with extra high insteps will find some difficulty in being suited. The vamps of the new shoes seem to be extraordinarily long. Extension soles are seen on many walking shoes, and the swing sole, which came in a year ago, is on hand again, very much exaggerated. Bone of the spring shoes make one look actually pigeon-toed. Pumps in patent leather and Eussian calf will be much wore.

c). That the otherwaist suit has not entirely diappeared was apparent during the warm days early in the week, when Twenty-third stroot and Eussian calf will be much wore. Among them were many handsome shirtwaist was the model used for fully half these suits. The guinpest were almost invariably transpar

underslowes.

of A chillen inflats in a rather bright bine was made with a skirt platted in groups of three and a surplice waist platted on the aboulders and in the back. The full electes were gathered in a gannist cuff at the elbow, with full double ruffes of laws and lose beneath. The guimpe and collar were of lace-trimmed laws.—N. Y. Evening Peet.

WAUMBEK AND COTTAGES

WHITE MOUNTAINS.

Jefferson, New Hampshire. SEASON JUNE TO OCTOBER.

et and Attractive Mountain Resort. Inforas-

A. J. MURPHY, Manager, LAUREL HOUSE. Lakewood, M. J., until June 1st.

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The Cedars is charmingly located—from its broad plastas one can overlook Portland Harbor, its islands and Longfollow's "OI y by the Seq." Portland. The white Mountains are plainly visible, making a most sitting background to this most exquisite view. No place in ew England it better adapts 1 for the tourness of the contract of traveler who intends enjoying the few summer months.

Leading hotel. Especially suited to quiet rest, yet convenient to all points of interest. Safe canoeing, boating and steamer rides over entire lake, attractive scenery, walks;

THE MOOSILAUKE

IN THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

BREEZY POINT, N. H.

United States

The issue contains portraits of the

NINETY MEMBERS. two from each State in the Union. This collection was made from recent

Boston Budget

are protected by copyright and cannot be reproduced legally elsewhere. The group forms the most valuable collection of statesmen ever offered to the American people. The number will be of unrivalled value to individuals,

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of superior quality

BROWN SWISS CATTLE. P. R. HASARD, O. A few choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves for Sale, a the Florine and Eign families, street by Supreme, the Champion Bull at the New York blate Pair, 1981 an 1986. For information and prison, address GROBGE 2. HUBBLE, Manager,

CAPE ELIZABETH, SOUTH PORTLAND, ME-

months.

A few minutes walk from this cosy little botel brings one to the rugged shores with the broad Atlantic stretching far to the eastward. Fishing, yeaching, bathing and all other forms of amusement can be head within a short distance of the Cedars. Coulsing the best. Rooms large and nicely furnished. Write for rates and further particulars. Correspondence chearfully answered.

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Ben Mere Lake Sunapee, May 25th Inn N. H.

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Offers special rates for July and September. The house accommodates one hundred guests and is situated at an elevation of 170 feet, midway between Warren Station and the summit of at. Moosilaute. It is heated by steam and open fires, surrounded by bond, because, and map led with electric belis, gas, but the state of the state of

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COL. T. G. WALKER Manager of combination sales. All breeds of thor-ghired cattle bought and sold. Orders for live lot solicited and promptly filled at reasonable tee. Buying orders executed free of charge at sales tere I officiate.

they do miss a noon feed; but they must have grain twice a day whether working or not. It is a common practice with some to turn their horses out Saturday night and

club with headquarters at Dover, and will give matinee racing on Memorial Day.

There is nothing better for fevered feet than wasking horses in grass when it is wet with early morning dew. If more agreeable to the groom and the age of the animal will permit he may be ridden instead of led.

The demand for good, serviceable horses in this vicinity seems to be increasing, judging from the inquiries for such which come to us, and prices are fully maintained. It is a favorable time now for those farmers who have good horses in the country to dispose of them. When competition among buyers is so brisk as it must now be, those who have animals suitable for the market should be able to get nearly their full value. Don't refuse a good offer. Remember that it is better to sell and be sorry than to keep

Notes from Washington, D. C.

The forthcoming annual Year book of the Department of Agriculture will contain instructive articles on farming, fruit raising and live stock growing. For many years this annual "blue book " of the Agri cultural Department was a dry, decidedly uninteresting affair which, though widely distributed by Congressmen and Senators, usually found its way onto the farmer's mantel piece or shelf where it rested forever afterwards comfortably and undisume has been much more widely read and in fact always contains a number of articles of description and advice well worth care

Among articles of general farm interest in this year's issue will be General Farming, by W. J. Spillman, the chief of the division of grasses; Forest Planting and Farm Management, by George L. Clothier of the Bureau of Forestry; Practical Road Building, by S. C. Lancaster; Promising New Fruits, by W. A. Taylor, assistant pomologist; Boys' Agricultural Clubs, by Dick J. Crosby; Some Benefits the Farmer May Derive from Game Protection and Animal Breeding and Feeding Investigations by the Bureau of Animal Industry, by the chief, Dr. D. E. Salmon. Other articles of more special or local interest are Inspection of Foreign Food Products, by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief chemist; Potato Culture near Greeley, Colo., Improvement of Tobacco by Products and Selective Products of Selective Products o Among articles of general farm interest in Greeley, Colo., Improvement of Tobacco by breeding and Selection, by A. D. Shamel; Annual Loss Occasioned by Destructive Insects, by C. L. Marlett, assistant entomologist, Sugar Beet Seed Breeding and other

A rather unusual article to appear in the new Year Book of the Department of Agri-culture is entitled The Weather Bureau and the Homeseeker. It undertakes to show that it is a matter of greatest importance to settlers who contemplate moving into a new locality to have information relative to the climatic conditions there or not the change will be advantageous and may make his plans to meet the new condi-tions and turn them to his profit. A source of such information is to be found in the reports issued by the Weather Bureau. The author of the article believes that the climatic and crop service of the Bureau is of as much importance as the forecasting branch and of the 190 regular stations of the Weather Bureau throughout the country, forty-five, covering all the States, are designated as climatic and crop service centres. From the information received from the thousands of crop correspondents centres. From the information received from the thousands of crop correspondents of the Bureau weekly crop bulletins are prepared and published. These are issued free of cest to all who desire them, and the information which they contain forms an excellent basis upon which to determine the agricultural products which can be suecessfully grown in any locality. The various grop publications, according to this article, are constantly consulted by homeseekers, although not to the extent which the settlers' interests would warrant.

Lovers of dumb animals can find much satisfaction in the statement made in a re-port which has been republished by the Bu-

Part Pesture for Working Horses.

I have been known to be short or even out of hay in working season, and depended on grass for the horses. I gathered it for them with the seythe and pitchfork. Though the grass large enough to mow there was substance enough so that they stood the work well and carried their flesh as well as usual.

But to make the grass diet more satisfactory the grain must be fed in proper form, either ground or soaked. Dry corn, the usual feed, and grass make a poor combination and do not digest well together.

When first eating grass the teeth may be a little tender, the dry corn is not masticated well, and with the wide variation between the two substances one can readily see that the best result will not be obtained in that way. I use two parts cats and one part corn, ground fine, for horse feed, and plenty of it; then there is no question about the horse not standing the work well on a grass diet.

I do not allow the horses to miss a feed of I do not allow the horses to miss a feed of grain during the working season, but when running in the pasture am not particular if they do miss a necessary to keen them in decent as a necessary to keen them. sary to keep them in decent condition would be regarded as impossible in the United

The Department of Agriculture has re-

The Department of Agriculture has return their horses out Saturday night and leave them till Monday morning, and these people are usually the ones that say their horses do not stand the work well. The horse that has its liberty part of the time and takes voluntary exercise is a far more docile animal for man's use.—Cyrus Greene.

Turf News and Notes.

Breed in the best and most successful speed perpetuating lines when trotting speed is the object sought.

Over forty entries have been received to the work-horse parade that comes off in Boston on Memorial Day.

Those who have obarge of the Government breeding establishment have been freely criticised by some for selecting the noted show ring winner and standard-bret trotting stallion. Carmon to place at the head of the stud. There are but few stallions that posses in a higher degree all the desirable qualities which it is the intention to produce than does this grandson of Robert MoGregor (2.17a), and fewer still that are so well qualified by blood inheritance as he to perpetuate those valuable qualities with uniformity. If the managers of that are so well qualified by lood inheritance as he to perpetuate those valuable qualities with uniformity. If the managers of that the selection of a stallion to the sund. There are but few stallion to the posses in a higher degree all the desirable qualities which it is the intention to produce than does this grandson of Robert MoGregor (2.17a), and fewer still that are so well qualified by blood inheritance as he to perpetuate those valuable qualities with uniformity. If the managers of that seaks than they have in the selection of a stallion to head the stad, the experiment is likely to prove a pronounced success.

The horsemen of Dover, Somersworth, N. H., and vicinity, have organized a driving dive with the fact of the stade of the little of the stade of the little of the stade of the little proparation of



YOUNG HOLSTEIN COW, HIGHLAWN BELLE. Record for week eighteen pounds six ounces butter at four years.

Bred by F. P. Knowles, Auburn, Mass.

traising twice as much grain on their land as they did twenty years ago. Statistics of grain and other yields fully bear out this criticism of the Department agents. The average wheat yield of the entire United States, for instance, is less than fourteen bushels per acre, a miserable yield in which there is no profit for the farmers. As large areas produce twenty; twenty-five, and as high as thirty-five bushels per acre this means that other areas must produce far less than even fourteen bushels.

Criticism is also made of the lack of rotation among many farmers and the over-cropping of the soil. A regular rotation of crops, the report says, is practiced by most careful farmers, and more attention to this feature and to the system of cultivation is earnestly recommended. The department men also remark on the shiftless practice, in many instances, of leaving reapers and other farm implements without shelter all winter—an evil too obvious to require comment.

A STUDY IN RAILROAD GARDENING.

[Reprinted from the May issue of Suburban Life. Copyright 1996 by Colonial Press. Inc.] meni... Guy & Mrcuilla.

A STUDY IN RAILROAD GARDEHIG.

(Reprotted from the Mary issue of Soburhan Life. Copyright took by Golonal Press, Inc.)

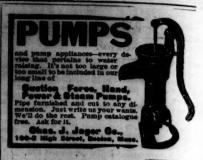
The influence exerted by a railroad in the development of a nubran life is often understand the country in the contract of a nubran life is often understand the country in the country, and it is within a structure to the man who loss in the country in

wy, Hightawn belle.

Is six ounces butter at four years.

It was been so the country will be no ene can be the country will be the country are devoting more and more time to the problem. In fact, it has become and more time to the problem. In fact, it has become and more time to the problem. In fact, it has become and more time to the problem with a picture of the work will be no ene can be all the country are devoting more and more time to the problem. In fact, it has become necessary for every round catering to the suburban resident to furnish him with a picture of the suburban resident to furnish him with a picture of the work will be no ene can be all the country are devoting more and more time to the problem. Here and there the construction of the road, in order to avoid grade crossing, has made necessary usy cute in the solld rock. These have been to thrive in the ability of the country and the suburban residence. It may be and wince native to rocky soil, and which seem to thrive in the ability of the suburban residence in the exercise of the rock and on the top of the embankment.

The management of this department of the Boston & Albany have also shown their wisdom in taking into account the fact that a railroad station is an all-he-year-around institution and not simply a summer-vacation afair. For this reason, wherever possible, the shrubbery has been as arranged that even after the leaves have fallen and winter has commenced in good earnest, there shall be a touch of color; and not imply a summer-vacation afair. For this reason, wherever possible, the shrubbery has been as arranged that even after the leaves have fallen and winter has commenced in good earnest, there shall be a touch of color; and not infrequently the rece or white berries appear in sufficient profusion to add an inviting touch or color to the wintry landscape. Especially in this noticeable during the snowfalls of early winter, when the red "reries and the white carpet covering the east by form a contrast as exceptional as it is beaut





Experienced horsense, trainers and breeders every where know it to be a sure remedy for Spaving Real Section 2015. The second of The Famous Greystone Kennels

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Champion Greystone Breadalbane and Greyston Faugh-a-Ballagh, undoubtedly the best pair of American-breds alive. Fee, \$20; Club Mechers, \$15. At the leading shows this year we won 26 firsts and 25 specials. Young Stock and Brood Bitches in whe p for sale. M. BUBBELL, Manager, Yonkers, N. Y.

BREED TO A CHAMPION

STAR POINTER 1:59

World's Race Record 9:00 1-3

Also holders World's Record three fastests heate in a race, 2.02, 2.02, and 2.03. Sire of Morning Star 2.04, Joe Pointer 2.65, Sidney Pointer 2.07, Schley Pointer 2.08, and eight others in 2.25, service fee \$100. Wilkes Guy

Wilkes Guy
Bay stallion by Guy Wilkes 2.15½; dam Lea 2.18½
by Sidney 2.19½; grandam Venus, dam of Adenis
2 11½, Cupid 2 18 and Sidney Dillou, sire of Lou
Dillon 1.68½, Dolly Dillon 2.06½ and Stanley Dillon 2.67½. Will serve a few at \$95.
Two Minute Stock Farm, W. B. White,
Manager. Write for pamphlet. Beckpert, 0.

Harvester Talks to Farmers-No. 3.

The Question of Quality, and how it is attained in the International Harvesting Machines.



rers of the Inter-national line of harvesting ma-

chines own, op-erate and control

the sources of their

ber comes from their own forests,

from their own mines, their steel

from their own steel mills, their coke from their

steel mills, their coke from their own coke-ovens, and so on.

They not only secure these materials at first cost, but, what is of greater importance or contractions.

greater importance, they secure a uniform quality of materials at a uniform price, enabling them to produce machines of the highest quality at a mins-

HE International line of harvesting machines are heartily endorsed by nine tenths of the grain and grase growing farmers of Amenica.

Not because farmers could not get some other machine if they so desired, but simply because as careful, discriminating buyers they have deliberately chosen this line.

Their choice is based on experience. They have found that these machines are better constructed, and therefore will capture better service and longer service than ordinary agricultural machinery.

And the explanation of the high quality and is absolutely independent of fluctuating markets, and, the highest quality and is absolutely independent of fluctuating markets, and, at the same time, by conserving the formation dependent of fluctuating markets, and, at the same time, by conserving the formation dependent of fluctuating markets, and, at the same time, by conserving the best interests of the country at large. Of course, we realize that "when we get down to brass tacks," as the saying its, the purchaser of a harvesting machines are forts of modern life in the midst of the forts of modern life in the midst of the districts. The land is heavily timbered with oak, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, but it is produced, or by whom it be principal mill here—shown in the illustration—a daily average of 44,000 and the explanation of the high quality and is absolutely independent of fluctuating markets, and, at the same time, by conserving the best interests of the country at large. Of course, we realize that "when we get down to brass tacks," as the saying its, the purchaser of a harvesting machine, and therefore will oak, ash, elm, hickory, cottonwood, where it is produced, or by whom it be principal mill here—shown in the illustration—a daily average of 44,000 and the explanation of the high quality and is absolutely independent of fluctuating markets, and the same time, by conserving the best interests of the country at large. Of course, we realize that "when we get down to brass tacks," as the saying its, the purchaser

from a sow's ear.' Neither can you

make a high-grade article from low-grade material. The Internationmanufacturing machines of the highest possible grade, of the best quality; more than that, of a better grade and higher

quality than they could by any possibility manufacture if they did not have the exceptional facilities with which they have surrounded

the average output is 35,000 feet per the production of raw material and the

the average output is 35,000 feet per the production of the finished product.

On both tracts, tramways, canals, and chines of the highest quality at a missimum cost.

And that's why the discriminating farmer buys the International line.

The matter of lumber is of special importance, for this country is threatened with a lumber famine, the nature of which is appalling when we stop to consider it.

The consumption of lumber increases every year; the supply, according to the best authorities, decreases at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, and the price consequently jumps from 1 per cent to 5 per cent every year. No. 3 pine, for instance, in June, 1906, sold for \$6,75 per thousand feet; in June, 1906, and other lumber has advanced accordingly.

The great harvester companies, realizing that it is only a question of time until the lumber problem will be one of the most serious confronting the manufacturer, imaugurated several years ago a policy in keeping with what they are doing in iron, steel, coal and cokental time. Their timber lands in the famous St.

Their timber lands in the famous St.

The consumption of lumber increases every year; the supply of the lumber problem will be one of the most serious confronting the manufacturer, imaugurated several years ago a policy in keeping with what they are doing in iron, steel, coal and cokental time. Their timber lands in the famous St.

See Harvester Talks No. 1 and No. 2 in previous issues of this paper.